

In Khamsin take
PALGIN
QUICK RELIEF
EACH TABLET BEARS THE NAME "PALGIN"

FRIDAY,
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THE JERUSALEM POST

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Like and Nikita Confer At Camp David Tonight

To Issue Statement Sunday

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — Mr. Nikita Khrushchev will be entertained at a small luncheon by Secretary of State Christian Herter on Friday (today) as a preliminary to his talks with President Eisenhower at Camp David over the week-end.

The White House, in announcing this addition to Mr. Khrushchev's itinerary, said he had cancelled plans for a visit in the morning to the National Institute of Health in Bethesda, a Washington suburb.

Mr. James Hagerty, the White House Press Secretary, said: "He wants to spend that time—and I think quite understandably—in working on preparations for his Camp David talks."

Mr. Hagerty said that President Eisenhower and Mr.

U.S. Moon Rocket Explodes in Test

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (Reuter). — An American moon rocket undergoing ground tests at the Cape Canaveral testing range exploded on its launching pad yesterday.

The Atlas-Able rocket was being given a static engine test. Flames erupted from its base as the countdown reached zero.

No casualties were reported. The test crew, numbering about 40, were in a block-house 50 metres away.

The rocket was to have been launched towards the moon next month.

It was later announced that the U.S. is to re-study its entire space programme as a result of the explosion. It was understood that this may affect an attempt to send a space vehicle towards the planet Venus in November—a project originally scheduled for last June.

Washington was reported to be depressed by the news of the failure, particularly as it contrasts with the success of Russia's moon rocket on the eve of Mr. Khrushchev's arrival in the U.S. 10 days ago.

Soustelle Sees Algeria Voting To Stay French

NOUMEA, New Caledonia (Reuter). — M. Jacques Soustelle, Minister Delegate attached to the French Premier's office, said here Wednesday night that Algeria would remain French through the "freely expressed will of its inhabitants."

M. Soustelle told 5,000 persons, gathered to celebrate the centenary of this island's becoming a French colony, that France's first task in Algeria was to establish "peace and concord."

He said that in a few years the Sahara would be the base and the proof of the economic independence of France.

A fervent adherent of integration of Algeria with France, he had been regarded as opposed to granting Algeria the right to secede.

Gen. de Gaulle on Thursday began a four-day tour of industrial northern France with a visit to Montreuil-sur-Mer. He told a cheering crowd: "We have achieved political stability and economic equilibrium. There are other problems we must now solve. They include Algeria, social progress and world peace, in which France can and must play a prominent role."

Of Algeria, he said, he would not add anything to his "explicit" statement of September 16 except that "we shall solve this question through self-determination. I have confidence in the final outcome."

Bourguiba Says Nasser Worse Than Anti-Arabs

BAGHDAD (Reuter). — President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia was quoted on Thursday as saying there could be no question of brotherly relations between his country and the UAR unless Egypt desisted from interfering in Tunisia's internal affairs.

In an interview with the "Times of Iraq," Bourguiba said: "If this is ensured, we will return to the Arab League sincerely and earnestly."

"We suffered at the hands of the UAR rulers more than we suffered at the hands of the enemies of Arabism," he said, reporting that the UAR was working to promote brotherly relations with Iraq in all fields.

After praising Premier Kassem, Bourguiba said he was working to promote brotherly relations with Iraq in all fields.

Israel Will Not Accept Blockade of Suez Canal—Meir

U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld greets Foreign Minister Golda Meir at the General Assembly.



Anti-Israel Drive Seen in Rumania

POST Diplomatic Reporter

Foreign Ministry officials on Thursday confirmed reports of the arrest during recent months of four Rumanian Jews employed by the Israel Legation in Bucharest. They declined to reveal their names in order not to hinder the Legation's efforts to intervene on their behalf with the Rumanian authorities.

Answering question from correspondents, the Ministry officials emphasized that all local members of the Legation staff in Bucharest had been employed with the full consent of, and after prior consultation with, the Rumanian Government.

The reports erred in saying that all the local employees had been arrested, they added.

The four employees had been detained one by one over the past few months. The first was a clerk, taken place in previous years, but the recent ones seem to constitute a new drive against the Legation, they said.

Local employees are engaged only on routine clerical tasks at the Legation, the Ministry stressed.

The Rumanian authorities have so far refused to give the Legation any information on the fate of the detained employees, claiming that this is a concern of a foreign legation.

The woman secretary who is among the arrested had not previously lived in Israel, as reported, but her husband and parents do live in Israel. She herself had been assured on numerous occasions that she would be allowed to join them shortly.

Meir Speaks Up For Small Nations

By JESSE ZEL LURIE, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

UNITED NATIONS. — All the strength and all the weakness of the U.N. were evident yesterday as Israel's Foreign Minister addressed the General Assembly.

Standing in the shadow of "new forces which can wipe us all out," Mrs. Meir raised her strong voice on behalf of the smaller nations which "can do little to bring these forces under control." This is the U.N.'s weakness. But its strength is the forum provided for Mrs. Meir's indictment of Arab acts of war.

While other countries paid lip service to freedom of passage through the Suez Canal, Mrs. Meir's clear and convincing statement was the first to portray Egypt as a violator of U.N. principles.

The Assembly's weakness is that it is unlikely to take any action on Suez. Nevertheless, public clarifications such as this have important reverberations both here and in Washington, where UAR Economic Minister Kassem is trying to secure final agreement to a World Bank loan.

The Deputy Foreign Minister of the UAR, Zein E-Din, tried to dispel the effectiveness of Mrs. Meir's presentation by immediately taking the floor under the "right of reply" to insist that Egypt was abiding by the Constantinople Convention and the principle of free passage.

The "Palestine problem" was the only unsettled issue, he said.

If the effectiveness of Mrs. Meir's address may be measured by the charges in Zein E-Din's reply she scored high. He accused Israel of being a colonial power built by British bayonets and based on racial and religious discrimination by "the chosen people versus other peoples." He added this sociological "Zionism breeds anti-Semitism and anti-Semitism strengthens Zionism."

Says U.N. Must Assure Rights

UNITED NATIONS. — Israel Foreign Minister Golda Meir told the General Assembly on Thursday that the U.N. could bring peace to the Middle East by insisting upon Israel's right to freedom of navigation through the Suez Canal.

"Israel is not prepared to accept, and should not be expected to accept, a situation in which she is singled out for illegal discrimination. Moreover, we believe that the U.N. itself cannot accept this situation," she said.

Addressing the morning session of the assembly, Mrs. Meir emphasized that the claims of the UAR and other Arab states to alleged rights of practicing illegitimate warfare against Israel impede peace and cooperation in the entire Middle East.

Citing Egypt's blockade tactics against Israel, Mrs. Meir said that the issue affects the U.N. directly as well as many maritime nations with whose shipping Egypt has interfered.

Used as Pretext

Referring to the UAR's invocation of an "alleged state of war" against Israel as a pretext for its actions in the Suez Canal, Mrs. Meir declared: "For any member of the U.N. to affirm that it is in a state of war with another member and entitled to exercise the rights of war is inadmissible. No state can claim itself exempt from this rule, nor can the U.N. permit of any exception. It must never be forgotten that this so-called state of conflict with one member has serious repercussions on other members of the international community."

Referring to the speech made in the Assembly on Wednesday by the first of the Arab speakers at this year's session—Abdul Monem Ri-fat of Jordan—Mrs. Meir pointed out that "Arab voices calling for war and preaching destruction" are "in harsh discord with the efforts of the family of nations at the very moment to mobilize all resources of mind and spirit in a supreme effort to preserve peace."

Hostility Unabated

The bellicose attitude and activities towards Israel of the Arab countries in the Middle East, led in this day by the UAR, show little sign of relaxing, and have taken on a new and ominous form," UAR Foreign Minister told the Assembly.

After summarizing Egypt's recent actions against Israel in regard to Suez Canal shipping, Mrs. Meir said this interference with the transit through the Canal of goods from Israel "is without any precedent prior to six months ago." The actions constitute a new policy, one obviously aimed for reasons best known to the ruler of the UAR, at inflaming a long-standing issue and creating fresh tensions.

She pointed out that Egypt itself pledged "uninterrupted navigation for all nations" in a declaration filed officially with the U.N. in 1957, and pointed out that President Eisenhower pledged that Egyptian prevention of Israel shipping from using the Suez Canal should be firmly dealt with by the society of nations.

The international implications of Egypt's blockade were far-reaching, she said, noting that 330 ships, belonging to 21 different countries, are on the Arab blacklist. The incidents of Suez shipping interference in the last six months alone, she said, have involved the interests of 10 countries.

Egypt is also continuing its "vicious attacks on Israel," Mrs. Meir said, through radio attacks broadcast by Radio Cairo.

Premier Beams in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH (Reuter). — Mr. Nikita Khrushchev on Thursday received one of the biggest and friendliest greetings of his U.S. tour when he toured the industrial city of Pittsburgh.

Huge lunch-hour crowds thronged the streets round his hotel to see the Soviet leader who beamed and waved happily to them. People hung from windows, climbed on top of cars, rooftops and even lamp standards to catch a glimpse of the Soviet leader.

A section of the crowd jammed behind ropes at the entrance to the hotel repeatedly called out: "Nicky, Nicky, Nicky."

Mr. Khrushchev turned to face them and beamed and waved happily.

U.S. Officials Relieved

The friendly reception, and Mr. Khrushchev's obvious satisfaction with it, were noted with relief by U.S. officials in his party who are anxious that he should be in a good frame of mind for the start of his talks with President Eisenhower Friday night (tonight).

The Soviet leader this morning visited the non-union Metals machinery company, the only major steel works in Pittsburgh not closed by the 72-day nation-wide steel strike.

During his tour of the factory, Mr. Khrushchev gave his wrist watch to an employee who had offered him a cigar and kept up a running fire of quips and cheerful comments.

Cheered by Students

Later he was taken on a picnic tour of Pittsburgh, and saw many strike-bound steel works. High school students in their lunch-hour cheered him as he drove past.

At the factory, Mr. Khrushchev constantly called for increased trade between America and Russia, and even offered to "sign for" one huge rolling mill component on the spot.

Standing in front of another machine he said: "Let's buy this. Let's trade."

Mr. W.W. Powell, Vice-President of the company, said: "Sure."

Mr. Khrushchev: "Yes, yes, yes. Sure, sure, sure. But you do not do anything about it."

He went into a cafeteria and said it made an excellent impression. He congratulated the cooks and said: "I am sorry I can't stay here for lunch."

Grünwald: Associates Failed Me; All Companies Solvent



Friedrich Grünwald (right foreground) at his press conference in the lounge of the Zion Hotel, Haifa, yesterday. His lawyer, Naphtali Lipshutz, is at extreme left.

By SHALOM COHEN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Friedrich Grünwald (Greenwood), the London solicitor whose company dealings have been holding the headlines in the British press, emerged on Thursday from hiding for the first time since he arrived in Israel 10 days ago, to face foreign and local pressmen.

In an attempt to clear his name, he had notified the four British newsmen who vainly had been seeking for him for days that he would make a statement.

The 34-year-old financier, in a quiet, grey suit and holding a Panama hat, looked tired and tense as, without emotion, he read out his long, prepared statement.

He denied rumours that he had taken out of England any money of the companies involved in the deals with which he had been associated. The deals he referred to, which have created a rumour in the City, concerned shares of two companies, whose shares dropped with a lull when the purchase payment was not completed on the set date and Mr. Grünwald was found to have left the country.

The slightly-built, dark businessman entered the lounge of the Zion Hotel where a score of reporters had been waiting for him for close on an hour. He was accompanied by a Haifa lawyer, Mr. Naphtali Lipshutz, and a friend from London, Mr. A. Dunner. Mr. Lipshutz opened the

meeting by showing the press a medical certificate which stated that Mr. Grünwald was "suffering from panic reaction, a desire to hide and avoid people, nervous exhaustion, and in need of complete rest for a short period." The certificate had been issued earlier in the day by a Haifa specialist, Dr. Karl Meyer.

Mr. Grünwald declined to answer questions. When asked about his immediate future plans, he merely shook his head.

In his statement, he declared that some of his associates in the deals — "I will not mention names" — had not contributed the amounts that they had promised. He had offered about \$1m. for 88 per cent of the Lintang Investment Company's shares, together with a number of associates of whom one was Mr. Jasper of H. Jasper and Co. Ltd. The purchase price for some 70 per cent of the share capital of the Ely Brewery Company was approximately £1m. "The deal was to have been completed after the Lintang deal, and here we, the associates, were caught short."

Mr. Grünwald said he had put into the Lintang deal not only sums which he had undertaken, but also further sums to make up what his associates had failed to provide.

He declared, and repeated later, that after entering into (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2.)

U.N. Team to Tour Laos Battle Area

VIENTIANE (Reuter). — The U.N. fact-finding sub-committee on Laos yesterday decided to leave for a tour of the guerrilla warfare areas of north-east Laos between September 30 and October 2, according to sub-committee sources.

Four sub-committee members — from Japan, Italy, Tunisia and Argentina — would be away about four or five days in the provinces of Sam Neua and Luang Prabang.

In Bangkok, last night, military advisers of the South East Asia Treaty Organisation (Seato) ended a two-day conference by declaring the need to keep plans up-to-date on Laos in case future developments required any military defensive action.

They noted "Communist-inspired threats to the freedom of Laos."

The Commission reported that the greater part of the released bank accounts have not yet been claimed, although it has advertised in refugee camps calling on the owners to claim their money.

The Commission reported that Israel has also released safe deposit and safe custody items owned by Arab refugees. These items are now in custody in Arab countries. It should be noted, the Commission added, that very few applications have been received from Arab refugee claimants for these valuables.

Refugees Fail to Claim Freed Bank Accounts

UNITED NATIONS (INA). — Israel has released Arab refugee bank accounts blocked in Israel to the value of \$2,781,164, according to a report filed here yesterday with the U.N. Conciliation Commission for Palestine. At the same time the Commission reported that it has compiled records of 450,000 parcels of Israel land for which Arabs claim ownership and is now in process of determining the monetary value of each parcel. The Commission has been engaged in these tasks since 1952.

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CHAD DELEGATION TO VISIT ISRAEL

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — The Premier of Chad and several other members of the French Community will be going to Israel next month for a two-week study tour of development methods. It is learned here.

To Whom Does the State Belong?

In the properly functioning state, a party means: "a free association of citizens united in their opinions on social and political issues." The aim of a party is not the fulfillment of party members' personal needs — thus political dictionaries and encyclopaedias have it.

What does the word "party" mean in Israel?

The answer was given this week by Mr. Sapir, Minister of Commerce and Industry.

Speaking at a convention of tradesmen and artisans, the Minister referred persons with any problems to Mapai's "Small Traders Club."

Once again, ugly reality has reared its head: even the Minister of Commerce and Industry feels that the party is the proper agency for matters of State.

The Progressive Party has taken on itself as its main aim to cure the country of this cancerous growth.

In the next Knesset, the Progressives will fight for:

- ★ A ban on the misuse of official authority for party purposes.
- ★ The penalization of any administrative action arising from discrimination.
- ★ The creation of public services available to all, independently of party affiliation.
- ★ A National Health Scheme controlled by a government agency, instead of the various sick funds, as at present.
- ★ An end to party influence on local councils and, as a first step, the direct election of mayors.

Our increased strength guarantees the proper division of obligations of party and state — as in all normally functioning countries. On no account must we tolerate a state of affairs reminiscent of backward countries, where government is the tool of a few notables or a party clique.

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Where Does The Green Go?

Into the salad, of course. But in order to enjoy fresh greens to the full, Elz Hazayith Extra Salad Oil should be added: this is the only C.D. refined oil — that is why it is better refined, tastier, healthier. Excellent for cooking and frying, too.

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Is Mapai Thirsty For Power?
See page 4.

GAZA REFUGEES DEMAND HOUSING
Refugees in the Gaza Strip on Thursday held a demonstration to demand housing. Beirut Radio reported. UNRWA officials said they had only 300 housing units available.

During the High Holidays, the famous Cantor Shlomo Reiss and his choir, will conduct religious services at the DAN Hotel
For reservations, please call at the Concierge.

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DR. Abraham Granott has taken the opportunity today to present the point of view of the Keren Kayemeth.

KEREN KAYEMETH recently expressed in this paper.

On the whole the Keren Kayemeth has tended to shroud its decisions in secrecy, and it was only after the publication of three "open letters" by leading personalities and a state of critical editorial comment in several newspapers that the Fund has now decided in this way to "lay itself open to the vigilant watch of public opinion."

Unfortunately Dr. Granott's letter does not deal with the main issues brought out in this public debate. The intention was to show that the Fund was run in a way which has made abuses possible, and perhaps inevitable, and has brought about a situation in which the Keren Kayemeth has come to resemble nothing so much as the private fief or "sheikdom" of a dominating individual, however esteemed and meritorious. This is not a "personal matter" but a public issue.

There is reason to take exception to an arrangement negotiated in secret whereby the government abdicated so vital a responsibility as the development of this country's land resources. If there was duplication in the past, there was undoubtedly a case for streamlining and simplification. But the Keren Kayemeth should have been called upon to transfer its development functions to the State, not the State to the Keren Kayemeth. Dr. Granott's reliance on the fact that the plan for a Joint Land Authority was accepted by the 24th Zionist Congress shows how deep this difference of approach can become. In what other field, in this twelfth year of independence, has the Zionist Congress been allowed to legislate for Israel? Nothing could more effectively demonstrate the anachronism which underlies the Keren Kayemeth's whole position.

No one will quarrel with Dr. Granott's argument concerning the "living proof of the revival of Israel's soil," but it is legitimate to ask whether this revival is being managed efficiently, far-sightedly and with due regard for potential return on the investment. The Keren Kayemeth would appear to fall short of the standards now set and demanded in our public life.

If the Keren Kayemeth aspires to assume functions which in any normal society are the functions of the State, it must conduct its affairs in the same manner, subject to the same controls as the State and submit to the same degree of public interest and investigation. It would be inconceivable, and indeed illegal, for the Government to make an appointment such as that of Director of Forests without prior advertisement and examination by an impartial selection board. It seems unlikely that a man without formal training and qualifications can be the best Director of Forests that Israel can find. The question cannot be underlined by the fact that the candidate proposed was also the son of the Keren Kayemeth's one-man management, and by the attempt to have his appointment rubber-stamped at a closed meeting of an acquiescent Board of Directors.

Justice must not only be done, but it must manifestly be seen to have been done. If it is not seen, it may still be done, but no one can be blamed for questioning it. An attempt was made to satisfy the letter of the regulation banning the transfer of funds from working directly under a close relative by bringing in a chief clerk as a nominal deputy, but this arrangement could not increase public confidence.

The Government and the Knesset would be well advised to reconsider the entire scheme by which such vital functions and far-reaching powers are surrendered to an organization which has not hitherto been subject to the control of the State. The State Controller has no access to the affairs of the Keren Kayemeth. This must change, particularly if, from time to time, the Keren Kayemeth should, despite everything, exercise responsibility for the development of some 90 per cent of the territory of the State of Israel.

A Tourist in Russia

Red Tape for Holiday-makers

It is not known how many foreigners visited the Soviet Union in 1958; at that time the authorities were shy about publishing statistics of any kind. Apart, of course, from official delegations the number of visitors can hardly have amounted to more than a few thousands. But in 1957 it was already 550,000 and the figure for the current year will probably be considerably higher still.

These figures may not seem very large compared with the number of tourists who visit Switzerland, France or Italy, but represent an enormous increase over seven years ago, and the Soviet organization, above all, Intourist, are finding it very difficult to cope with this sudden influx of foreign visitors. The majority of them still come from Eastern Europe but tens of thousands are fairly coming from the "capitalist West," including about 15,000 from America this year alone.

Intourist has agencies in all the European capitals and many other places; the visitor is offered a large selection of tours, ranging from six days in Moscow to the "Grand Tour" (Leningrad-Moscow-Stalingrad-Sochi-Kiev). It is possible to go hunting in the Crimea, at a price, and one gets a room in a sanatorium in Sochi fairly cheaply. There are four classes of accommodation: with a bathroom or shower, with or without a private car, with or without a private car.

The service in Moscow's hotels is quite inadequate, but this is not the fault of the waiters. It is the result of a shockingly bad system; every waiter has his own till in the ante-room where he has to solve complicated mathematical problems before and after every order.

The whole organization of Intourist is still based on delegations (Delegatsiya) and it is no doubt simpler to organize 30 North Koreans or Czechs doing everything together than 30 bourgeois Western individuals all getting up at different times, wanting to eat different food, refusing to join in group excursions and wanting to go off exploring on their own.

As the charming young Uzbek lady who accompanied our group on behalf of Intourist so rightly remarked: "You are not a proper group at all, you have no leader, there's no one I can talk to." One of her female colleagues, quite a young girl who had just finished her studies at the Institute for Foreign Languages, sharply berated a corpulent and rather elderly politician of the Labour Party because he only wanted a light snack on a very hot

By W. Z. Laqueur

Red Tape for Holiday-makers

near the large hotels are not only prepared to buy dachas, suits and orlon pullovers, but offer 20 roubles for the dollar instead of the official tourist rate of 10. It is difficult to see what they can do with these dollars.

The head offices of Intourist are in Moscow's Red Square. This Soviet "joint-stock company" (why joint-stock? — another mystery) does everything it can to make the visitor's stay as pleasant as possible. The headquarters' officials and their representatives at the airports, railway stations and hotels are hospitable, courteous and helpful. But the work is extremely arduous and one gets the impression that the organization will be incapable of coping with any further increase in the tourist traffic unless the whole system is drastically reorganized and simplified before it is too late. At the height of the season, there is already nowhere near enough accommodation in Intourist's four or five Moscow hotels.

Coupon Nightmare

The coupon system is the tourist's nightmare: he has to buy these coupons before coming to Russia and is now compelled to pay the equivalent of 10 roubles for breakfast, 22 for lunch, three for tea, and 15 for an evening meal.

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By Mr. Dr. Granott, in a Letter to the Editor, Presents

The Case for the K.K.L.

Sir, — For some weeks now your paper has levelled strong criticism against the Keren Kayemeth Leisrael and certain personalities who are responsible for its work.

Since facts speak for themselves, I feel sure that the Keren Kayemeth need not defend itself, neither in respect of its past nor in respect of the task which it fulfils in the rebuilding of the country today. However, since the articles and statements recently published in The Jerusalem Post are harmful to the national institution which I have the honour to head, I would like to say that in my opinion these publications cannot be reconciled with the interests of the State, which only recently decided unequivocally to hand over to the Keren Kayemeth vital tasks; not only the Zionist Movement, of which the Keren Kayemeth is an integral part and which gains from the Fund's ideology and creative work.

Out of regard for freedom of the press, one of the hallowed principles of democracy, I acknowledge the right of every newspaper to express opinions and provide information on the activities of a public institution which, by its very nature, should lay itself open to the vigilant watch of public opinion. There must be only one reservation: a sense of responsibility for the information and opinions presented in the newspaper. To the same extent that constructive criticism is to be welcomed, the press should be cautious of merely negative criticism. I am sorry to say that the recent publications in The Jerusalem Post against the Keren Kayemeth, instead of offering such constructive criticism, were only damaging to the institution whose past achievements are unchallenged and which is now engaged in important activities, with its future tasks widely extended.

Personal and General

The four articles written by Mr. Charles Weiss and published in your paper, touch on two sets of problems: personal and general. In dealing with the personal problems, the writer of the articles attacked Mr. Joseph Weitz, who for forty years has been serving the Keren Kayemeth as one of those directing its activities, and whose personal merits in the history of settlement work in Israel are widely recognized. I understand that Mr. Weitz decided to take legal action in regard to these aspects of the above articles which are in the nature of a personal attack, and it is for this reason that I am refraining from going into the details of this particular matter. As to the second personal question — that concerning Mr. Sharon Weitz — I shall confine myself to stating that Mr. Sha-

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By Mr. Dr. Granott, in a Letter to the Editor, Presents

The Case for the K.K.L.

Sir, — For some weeks now your paper has levelled strong criticism against the Keren Kayemeth Leisrael and certain personalities who are responsible for its work.

Since facts speak for themselves, I feel sure that the Keren Kayemeth need not defend itself, neither in respect of its past nor in respect of the task which it fulfils in the rebuilding of the country today. However, since the articles and statements recently published in The Jerusalem Post are harmful to the national institution which I have the honour to head, I would like to say that in my opinion these publications cannot be reconciled with the interests of the State, which only recently decided unequivocally to hand over to the Keren Kayemeth vital tasks; not only the Zionist Movement, of which the Keren Kayemeth is an integral part and which gains from the Fund's ideology and creative work.

Out of regard for freedom of the press, one of the hallowed principles of democracy, I acknowledge the right of every newspaper to express opinions and provide information on the activities of a public institution which, by its very nature, should lay itself open to the vigilant watch of public opinion. There must be only one reservation: a sense of responsibility for the information and opinions presented in the newspaper. To the same extent that constructive criticism is to be welcomed, the press should be cautious of merely negative criticism. I am sorry to say that the recent publications in The Jerusalem Post against the Keren Kayemeth, instead of offering such constructive criticism, were only damaging to the institution whose past achievements are unchallenged and which is now engaged in important activities, with its future tasks widely extended.

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The four articles written by Mr. Charles Weiss and published in your paper, touch on two sets of problems: personal and general. In dealing with the personal problems, the writer of the articles attacked Mr. Joseph Weitz, who for forty years has been serving the Keren Kayemeth as one of those directing its activities, and whose personal merits in the history of settlement work in Israel are widely recognized. I understand that Mr. Weitz decided to take legal action in regard to these aspects of the above articles which are in the nature of a personal attack, and it is for this reason that I am refraining from going into the details of this particular matter. As to the second personal question — that concerning Mr. Sharon Weitz — I shall confine myself to stating that Mr. Sha-

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ISRAEL'S WEEK

THE JERUSALEM POST

WEEK-END EDITION

FRIDAY
September 25 1958

CRISIS IN PIONEERING

National Needs Call for Changes in Approach

By Moshe Dayan

It is doubtful whether there ever was a period, since the days of the *Biblical*, when the people of this country were content with the extent of pioneering in their own times. Perhaps the need for pioneering has in every age been greater than the degree of fulfillment, with which the past has always seemed more bountifully blessed than the present.

Since the inception of the State there has been more and more talk about the decline of pioneering, especially among the youth, and most of those who discuss the shape of our society, its values and the trends of its development, speak in terms of a "crisis in pioneering."

By pioneering we mean a way of life incorporating two elements: activity in the service of the nation and the State, and a difficult life involving self-sacrifice.

Many Israelis fulfill tasks that are essential to the nation, but this does not make them pioneers. What our Ambassadors to Burma, the complainers may be a great deal more important to Israel than the work of an agricultural instructor sent to Burma from Israel, but while all of us would consider a young man leading a life of hardship and privation in some faraway corner of Burma in order to teach its peasants modern irrigation techniques a real pioneer, it is doubtful whether anyone would describe the Ambassadorship to Langson as a pioneering task.

Furthermore, if the needs of the nation require an individual to give up a pioneering way of life in order to take up a vital post in government, medicine, or the armed forces, this individual will no longer be a pioneer even if he takes up his new task out of regard for the nation's needs and not for his own advantage.

Pioneering expresses itself mainly in the activity of a select group in the service of the nation and in blazings a trail for others. Our settlers, our first seamen, and the shepherds who went out among the Beduin to learn how to tend sheep, all saw themselves as forerunners of the whole Israel nation returning to its homeland. But this pathfinding sets its own limitations. The individual who sets out to serve society may impose upon himself various hardships, but if he sees himself as a forerunner in whose trail others will follow, he must not make the conditions of his service so arduous that others will not be able to fulfill them.

By the very definition of the word, pioneers must know the limitations of those who will come after them, and not embark on a way of life that is beyond the will or the capacity of the nation as a whole. If they ignore this, they find themselves in a position where they, who have taken upon themselves to be pathfinders for the people, start criticizing the people for not doing what they want it to do, and for not fulfilling, so



Pioneering in the past: man, mule and earth.

to speak, its obligations to them.

The nation has no obligations to its pioneers. It is the pioneers who have obligations to the nation; and even if they feel that they know what is in the people's interest, they must find a way to convince them, to teach and to lead in the way which they believe is the right one, but at the people's own pace.

Needs of Nation

The criteria for determining whether pioneering is going through a crisis are the needs of the nation. This is a broad concept which takes in everything from the settlement of the Negev to the soldier's dedication to his duty, from health in the border settlements to concern for the survival of the Jewish people in the Diaspora.

The way these needs are being fulfilled can be roughly divided into three categories: those activities that are carried on mainly by the State, such as education, health and security; those that are the lot of a section of the public, such as land settlement or seafaring; and those that are determined by the whole nation, such as its political system, its aspirations, its sense of values, its dedication to work, freedom and independence.

In the State of Israel, the national functions carried out by the authorities are of necessity manifold. Most of the land, water and capital are controlled by the State. Development, immigration absorption, settlement and guidance must all be effected by national instruments. Assistance from the Diaspora, reparations from Germany and foreign grants go through the national treasury. In other words, just as the main functions are the State's, so the main means of implementing them are in the hands of the State. Furthermore, the State must

therefore, this work of building up a country and a nation is being carried out amid conditions of national emergency, military and political, and amidst internal difficulties brought on by the absorption and polarization of heterogeneous communities, all of which make it vital that the State play the leading part in the various aspects of our national life.

Although the activity is being carried on by the State, it is actually carried out by men, and although direction from above may determine what will be done and where, it is the individual who determines how it will be done. Teachers, doctors, officers, and agricultural instructors may make their job a stepping stone to a personal career — or a mission; they may see their position in terms of the advantages that it gives them, or of the duties that it imposes on them.

While there was a time when these national functions were understaffed — teachers and instructors were lacking in outlying settlements — it may be said that the question is not one of getting enough manpower to do the job, but of the way in which the available people fulfill it. Here the "pioneering" that is needed is the workers' attitude to their duty.

The term pioneering, as it is applied in Israel does not fit the battalion commander, the hospital director, the first mate or the agricultural instructor. They have their careers, they get adequate salaries, they live in decent conditions. Recognizing as we do that our circumstances require that the State bear the responsibility for security, and settlement, immigration, education, agricultural guidance, health, development and other functions, we are aware that the individual working for the State cannot be expected to take up a life of pioneering

for himself and his family; but the nation, realizing the vital importance of the way in which these functions are carried out, does expect and demand that this individual recognize his work as a mission.

For the teacher, this means special devotion to the education of the immigrants; for the instructor, readiness to share the life of the immigrants with whom he works; for the official, the willingness to work overtime without special pay, and certainly without striking for it.

In this category of fulfillment of the nation's needs — the work of the various national authorities — I do not believe that there is a "crisis of pioneering." Except in national emergencies or in special circumstances this phase of work for the nation requires neither volunteering nor pioneering but only efficiency, responsibility, talent and recognition of the full extent of the soldier's and civil servant's mission.

From the point of view of quantity, there is no manpower shortage; from the point of view of competence, we are constantly improving; but the civil servant's recognition of his mission, its full meaning and its duties depend on the general mood of the nation, on the aspirations of the people as a whole and on its understanding of what are the duties of the individual to the nation and its problems. It is doubtful whether a soldier or a civil servant can be made fully aware of his mission at a time when an atmosphere of striving for personal advantage pervades the nation as a whole.

THE agricultural settlement movement is said to be the main channel of pioneering. Even today, I believe they represent pioneering at its best. But one cannot avoid

(Continued on Page 11)

State Visits

ISRAEL'S friendly relations with many countries in Asia and Africa developed further this week. President Ben-Zvi's state visit to Burma next month was formally announced in Jerusalem on Tuesday. During his nine-day stay, the President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi will be the guests of the President of Burma, U Win Maung, whose invitation was announced by Premier Ne Win when he was here in June. This will be the Israel President's first state visit, his previous trips to Europe having been made in a private capacity.

On Sunday, the first official word came on the projected visit to Israel of Ghana's national leader, Prime Minister, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, who was invited here some time ago by Prime Minister Ben-Gurion. Ghana's Minister of Transport, Mr. Krobo Ekuei, who is now touring Israel's Golan Heights and Nahal army service and transport installations, expressed the hope that Prime Minister Nkrumah would visit Israel "in the very near future."

Last Wednesday Uganda's Minister for Social Development, Mr. Y. K. Lule, arrived in Israel for a ten-day visit to study its achievements in social work and rehabilitation. Mr. Lule was invited here last July during the visit to Uganda of the outgoing Ambassador to Britain, Mr. Elihu Eliath, and the Director of the Foreign Ministry's Afro-Asian Division.

Evidence of Israel's assistance to newly-created states and countries on the verge of independence was also

PLANS FOR THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT to Burma were published. ... Ghana's Transport Minister told Mr. Ben-Gurion that Mr. Nkrumah planned to visit Israel soon. ... Archbishop Makarios indicated, too, that he might visit Israel at Christmas, if he goes to the Old City at that time.

THE HUNT FOR THE MURDERERS of Seren Yair Pelled in the Negev was narrowing down to a Beduin tribe on the Sinai border. ... A BEERSHEBA-TEL AVIV TRAIN WAS DERAILED when it hit a heavy truck, killing a trainman and injuring 21.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION CANDIDATES were named by various parties.

DAVID BEN-HAROSH WAS SENTENCED to two years in jail for his part in the Wadi Salib riots.

THE FIRST ROUND OF THE INTERNATIONAL HARP CONTEST was concluded in Jerusalem, which was also host to an INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON TUBERCULOSIS.

supplied in a recent speech in West Nigeria's House of Assembly by the Minister for Agriculture and Natural Resources, Chief Akir-Deko. When presenting a new Government project for the establishment of some 12 co-operative plantation settlements, Chief Akir-Deko expressed West Nigeria's "gratitude to the Israel Government for their most friendly disposition towards this nation and for supplying the basis for this new experiment." "In fact, Mr. Speaker, I am launching this new experiment towards this nation and for supplying the basis for this new experiment," he added.

After referring to the fact that Nigeria was one of the 16 Afro-Asian countries which recently benefited from a four-month Co-operative Seminar in Israel, Chief Akir-Deko concluded by saying that "it is pertinent to note that

independent Ghana already has a population of over 100 Israel experts to assist in her development programmes." New developments in Israel's relations with India may also result from the visit in early November of an official six-man Indian delegation of senior Government officials and regional Development Commissioners, formally announced this week by the Indian Government. The delegation to send the delegation was disclosed in two letters from India's Minister of Community Development and Cooperation, Mr. S. K. Dey, and his Director-General, Mr. E. Mukerji, which were received by the Minister of Development, Mr. M. Ben-Gurion, and by the Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben-Gurion. Both letters refer to previous meetings with Messrs. Ben-Gurion and Dey, who visited India this year.

Murder On The Move

THE Sarhina are the most backward of the seven Beduin tribes that form the Azazeh Beduin confederation in Sinai. Their frequent wandering in small units and their custom of settling down in widespread areas made them an ideal tool for Egyptian intelligence service in the years preceding the Sinai campaign.

Many acts of violence, including the killing in 1957 of Barbara Propper, a shepherd from Sde Boker, were traced to the Sarhina. Their centre is near the townlet of Kusseima, in the northern part of the Sinai peninsula, not far from the international border. Kusseima, conveniently located on the main smuggling route between Egypt and Jordan, is the marketing place of all the Azazeh tribes.

After the Sinai campaign the Israeli authorities adopted a lenient policy towards the Sarhina and allowed them to wander more or less freely across the border to new grazing grounds and water holes. This had followed solemn declarations of loyalty by the tribal heads, and for a while it seemed as if the Sarhina had ceased their sabotage and espionage activities. During the past year, 1,500-2,000 Sarhina Beduin settled temporarily in the southern Negev hills, but Israel's hopes that her humane attitude would result in continued quiet in the area soon proved premature.

In June an Israeli soldier was killed and five others wounded when their vehicle ran over a mine in the Nitzana area. This month Seren Yair Pelled was ambushed and brutally murdered in the same area, some six kilometres from the Sinai border. Only a week later another mine was found by an army patrol on the Nitzana-Beretzayim road.

In all these incidents the trail led to the Sarhina tribe which had probably been encouraged by Egyptian intelligence. The weapons used by the Beduin were Karl Gustav sub-machineguns and the mines were two standard Egyptian army equipment. Last week the Israel Defence Forces decided to put a stop to Beduin violence in the Nitzana area. A thorough investigation showed at once that some 200 Beduin had fled to Sinai immediately after the killing of Yair Pelled, leaving behind all their livestock. The testimony of dozens of Sarhina left no doubt as to who was to be blamed for the recent incidents. The course of the investigation, an army patrol was again attacked, and during the exchange of fire three Beduin were killed.

Last Tuesday the army detained seven Beduin sus-

pected of belonging to the band that was directly involved in Pelled's murder. Some of them had been identified by soldiers from Pelled's unit as having talked to their officer only shortly before the killing. Although most of the Sarhina tribe has meantime fled back across the border to take refuge near Kusseima, the authorities believed that some of those involved in the murderous attack were still hiding in Israel territory.

Hunt For Candidates

ON the election front interest was this week focused on municipal politics, but top candidates did not rush to head these lists — something that is rather symptomatic of Israel. Many VIPs are frankly neglectful of municipal offices, while the local party machines in the big cities charge their national headquarters with lack of genuine interest in local affairs.

Mapai had a hard time finding a candidate to head its Tel Aviv list, and it took the party two weeks to persuade the Minister of Labour, Mr. Mordecai Namir, to accept the nomination in a city which has only once elected a Mapai mayor — more than 30 years ago. Second on Mapai's list is another Minister, Mr. Peretz Naphthali. There was no problem for Mapai in Jerusalem, where Mayor Gershon Agron was unanimously approved by Mapai's local branch as the head of their municipal list. In Haifa, too, Mayor Abba Khoussy was again heading Mapai's list.

The General Zionists are again putting Mayor Haim Levanon forward as their candidate for the Tel Aviv mayoralty, though difficulties and internal differences, both prior to and after the sudden death of Israel Rokach, may damage their chances. Moreover, Herut, apparently still talking of a "landslide" on a national and municipal level, notified the General Zionists that it would not be satisfied with a Deputy Mayoralty in any new Tel Aviv municipal coalition. This would demand the majority for its candidate, present Deputy Mayor A. Schechterman. Mrs. Shoshana Peretz, the General Zionist leader, whose name was omitted from the Knesset list, was offered first place on the Progressive Party's municipal list. After several days of deliberation, she rejected the offer.

THE first round took place in the acoustically perfect hall of the Hebrew University. The flags of the 11 nations participating added colour and dignity to the beautiful stage, on which the young and attractive contestants displayed their technical and musical ability.

The judges, headed by Mr. Frank Foleys, expressed their satisfaction at the efficient arrangements for the contest. They also noted that the extremely high standard of the contestants would make most difficult final decisions on who should receive the ten prizes — among which a "Princess Louise" harp from Lyon and Heret, Chicago, is the most coveted. The jury is made up of top international authorities and Israel harpists and composers.

T.B. Meet

AFTER the Biological Conference and the General Symposium, an International Conference on the Epidemiology of Tuberculosis took place here this week as 27 eminent specialists and public medicine experts convened in Jerusalem for three days of discussions.

Like their predecessors, the foreign visitors chose Israel as their meeting place, partly for the weather at this time of year — and partly to view the country's achievements. Professor Etienne Bernard, of the Medical Faculty of the Sorbonne, who is Secretary-General of the International Union against Tuberculosis, remarked that the Hadasah clinic he had just visited in Jerusalem was one of the finest in the world.

Israel took in hundreds of active tuberculosis cases during the years of mass immigration, and had to absorb in addition thousands of TB-prone newcomers, such as Yemenites, who never had a chance to build up immunity to the disease abroad. But today, thanks to ultra-modern methods of detection, prevention and cure, Israel ranks third lowest in the world — after Denmark and the Netherlands — in mortality from the disease, which dipped from 3.4 deaths per 100,000 of population to 4.7 between 1957 and 1958 alone.

Primarily a disease of youth, with the onset of wondrous drugs, tuberculosis was going to become primarily a disease of old age. It was noted at the conference. The fact that incidence is several times higher among men than among women was also discussed and ascribed partly to the fact that women generally took better care of themselves.

by the Haifa Magistrates Court, on a variety of charges — obstructing, insulting and threatening the police, and firing an unlicensed revolver. Of his three younger associates, who faced obstruction charges only, one was sentenced to nine months and two to six. The prosecution's charges of conspiracy had not been proved, the three judges concurred.

Dissenting from the judgment of Chief Magistrate Miriam Starkman and Magistrate Salzman Yehudai, Magistrate Ya'acov Sigelman recommended in his minority judgment a sentence of 11 months for Ben-Haroush and two months for the others. Defence Counsel A. Merinsky declined to plead mitigating circumstances and made it clear that he would appeal whatever the sentence.

It all began on July 8 when a confused policeman fired and seriously injured a drunk in a Wadi Salib cafe. The rumour that the man had died spread through the quarter's North African community of some 5,000. Next day, about 150 men rioted and wrecked property, venting a variety of grievances. One of the spokesmen, David Ben-Haroush, was swept into the headlines. No political parties will hold meetings in Wadi Salib, he proclaimed.

On July 31, Mapai called a meeting at the Hadar Cinema hall which adjoins the quarter. The police were stoned and when they pursued the rioters, they were stopped short by a locked door that led to a house where Ben-Haroush and his three friends had met. "We were sleeping there," they told the Court later. The police broke down the door, then broke down the door. Ben-Haroush fired a shot, hysterically threatened to kill the police officers and to kill the police officers. The four were sentenced to 20 years.

Forty witnesses were heard. The Court sat for 20 days and 330 pages of evidence were typed. The judgment took 20 pages. But the fact that the Wadi Salib affair was not yet closed was evident from the election lists.

Opinions were divided whether the sentence would help or hurt Ben-Haroush's vote-getting chances for the Knesset. Under the election law, parliamentary immunity includes the provision that a candidate elected to the Knesset is immediately released unless he was sentenced for a grave crime, in which case the new law gives a fortnight to decide on his immunity.

Harpists Heard

THE First International Harp Contest started last week-end. After the preliminaries in Jerusalem during which the young contestants displayed their technical and musical ability, the first round took place in the acoustically perfect hall of the Hebrew University. The flags of the 11 nations participating added colour and dignity to the beautiful stage, on which the young and attractive contestants displayed their technical and musical ability.

The judges, headed by Mr. Frank Foleys, expressed their satisfaction at the efficient arrangements for the contest. They also noted that the extremely high standard of the contestants would make most difficult final decisions on who should receive the ten prizes — among which a "Princess Louise" harp from Lyon and Heret, Chicago, is the most coveted. The jury is made up of top international authorities and Israel harpists and composers.

Hunt For Sephardim

ON the Knesset scene, Moshe Nissim, the 23-year-old son of Chaim Nissim, was again in the news as he doffed his uniform and formally entered the lists in sixth place on the General Zionist list, ahead of a veteran party leader. Since he had not been a General Zionist in the past, his appointment was the most blatant instance of a general race among the political parties to place Sephardi or Oriental candidates high on their lists. This manifestation was obviously a consequence of the Wadi Salib and other outbreaks which occurred last July, against a background of charges of "discrimination." Practically all parties reshuffled their top candidates to include people with good Sephardi names. The only exceptions were at the extreme left — the Communists and Herut, despite the fact that the latter had been loudest in raising the issue of discrimination against the Oriental immigrants.

Riot And Result

OF the three "Oriental" lists that have been submitted for the elections, the leader of one, David Ben-Haroush, 36, considered to be the main organizer of the Wadi Salib riots, was this week sentenced to two years in jail

PELTOURS

TRAVEL TOURS INSURANCE FREIGHT

DEPARTURES: SEPT. 27 — OCT. 2
FROM TEL AVIV-JAFFA (LOD AIRPORT)

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. 27	0805	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Milan, Geneva, Paris, New York
0900	EL AL	Istanbul	
0940	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, London	
0945	EL AL	Rome, London	
0955	EL AL	Athens, Rome, London	
1500	EL AL	Athens, Paris, New York	
1825	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris	
MON. 28	0130	EL AL	Tehran, Athens, Zurich
0700	SWISSAIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul	
0825	B.E.A.	Nicosia, Istanbul	
1000	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul	
1130	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris	
1225	ALITALIA	Rome, Vienna	
1400	EL AL	Amsterdam, London, New York	
1500	EL AL	Amsterdam, London, New York	
TUES. 29	0640	EL AL	Johannesburg
0130	AIR FRANCE	Tehran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Sydney, Melbourne, Tokyo	
0700	EL AL	Zurich, London	
0940	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London	
0955	B.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London	
1140	ALITALIA	Rome, Amsterdam	
1245	K.L.M.	Rome, Paris, New York	
1245	T.W.A.	Rome, Paris, New York	
1300	T.W.A.	Rome, Paris, New York	
WED. 30	0810	OLYMPIC	Nicosia, Athens
0825	B.E.A.	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul	
0900	EL AL	Istanbul	
1045	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris	
1200	EL AL	Rome, Munich	
1500	EL AL	Zurich, Brussels, London, New York	
2300	AIR FRANCE	Tehran New Delhi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Darwin, Sydney, Melbourne or Tokyo	
THURS. 1	0700	EL AL	Rome, London, New York
0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich	
0700	EL AL	Athens, Vienna	
0800	EL AL	Zurich, Paris	
0900	EL AL	Nicosia	
0900	EL AL	Istanbul	
0955	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London	
1005	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels	
1340	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York	
1345	T.W.A.	Rome, Amsterdam	
1350	EL AL	Paris	
1350	EL AL	Nicosia	
1540	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris	
FRI. 2	0810	OLYMPIC	Nicosia, Athens
0825	B.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London	
1005	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, New York	
1130	ALITALIA	Rome	
Date	Time	Company	Destination
Tuesday 29/9	0800	MESSAFIA	Larnaca, Rhodes, Piraeus
Thursday 1/10	0800	ARCTA	Naples, Genoa, Marseilles

DUBEK FILTER

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20 EXQUISITE CIGARETTES

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Moroccan Sabra Is Musrara's Foster-Father

By Macabee Dean

NEW Jerusalemites have Mr. Avner Amiel's first-hand knowledge and insight into the problems plaguing the capital's North African community. No person working with this community is better liked.

When he walks down a littered street in one of Jerusalem's slum quarters, Mr. Amiel is stopped every few paces by street urchins, a wide smile on their faces. At 30, "Avner" is foster-father and father-confessor to them.

One reason is that for the past eight years he has pounded these same streets, the first four as Coordinator of the Youth Club Division of the North African Department of the Municipality, the last four as Coordinator of the Department's nine community centers, operating nine youth clubs, seven day centers, and four general ones. The Department is headed by Mrs. F. Braude, and Mrs. Sara Ashbel is responsible for it in the Municipal Council.

The youngsters trust Mr. Amiel implicitly. Some weeks ago, in the wake of the Wadi Salib riots, the men of the North African community decided to hold a solidarity demonstration. They asked that they be released early from day camp that afternoon so that they could also join in the fun.

Mr. Amiel managed to keep them in control another four hours that day, not knowing that the police had been informed of the demonstration and prevented them by a stern warning.

Inside, Outside

A good part of Mr. Amiel's complete acceptance by the North African community arises from the fact that he was born in Jerusalem and that both his parents are immigrants from Morocco. At the same time, he can also see the community with the perspective of an outsider, due to his education. His mother is the daughter of a rabbi, and he began his schooling in the traditional *heder*; but his father, a hard-headed businessman, encouraged him to get a western education in the fullest sense of the word. He entered the Alliance School and prepared for the Hebrew University, as did his three brothers. He has no sisters.

In his fourth year of studies, Mr. Amiel began to work with delinquent youth. His interest in his major subject, however, was to overcome exceptional financial hardships.

First of all, they are anxious and eager to learn. But they are met by barriers on every side. They are crushed by poverty, and many a talented boy is lost to the State simply because he must make

a living hawking papers. The men see wonderful job opportunities here, jobs they cannot have because they have neither the training nor the connections. Worse yet in Morocco, many met French culture. They adopted only its outward aspects not its true cultural values. This created their first cultural conflict. Many, after adopting the outer values, got fairly influential positions. Here, they are thrown back and they can see the goals they wish to strive for, yet have a feeling they cannot reach them. This builds up frustration and aggressiveness. The same is true of the youth.

So far, any delinquency has been mainly on an individual basis.

"There are few gangs of delinquents in the streets of Musrara. But this will be an inevitable development if the process of assimilation in the quarter is not halted and reversed."

Two Types

The solution: to make them proud of their cultural heritage, to treat them as equals, to give them the help they need, and to develop a grassroots leadership.

"They have leaders today."

But these leaders are of two types: the first is the creative kind who wins a following by harnessing his bitterness—the type who organizes demonstrations which degenerate into riots. The second type is still worse, for he is a "westernized" North African—one who has been educated by the Ashkenazi and accepted into their camp, yet deliberately uses the accident of his birth and his community connections to control the community, swinging votes to the political machine which promises him the most. He does not exploit his abilities in order to raise the level of his followers. He is the same type of person who exploits the immigrants reaching America, who knew the "political bosses" who could fix all sorts of matters. Nevertheless, he could work wonders—if he himself was "led in the right direction."

Community Centres

Mr. Amiel believes that Jerusalem's municipal community centres—the only ones working intensively in the slum—could help develop this leadership and community initiative, mainly by showing the community how to present its demands



Avner Amiel with two of his young "sons" from the Capita's Musrara Quarter.

to the authorities intelligently and comprehensively. The problem of meeting these demands, Mr. Amiel believes, is a national one. No local authority can possibly bear the financial burden of raising slums and rehabilitating their residents. Nevertheless, the local authorities, being on the spot, are best suited to use the means and the needs as urgent as those of security and development.

Mr. Amiel is highly critical of most of the agencies working in the field. Out of insufficient understanding of the North African and their ethnic communities living in the slums, they adopt a patronizing attitude. They are a

higher culture bringing gifts to a lower one. "Generally they do this even before the lower culture is prepared mentally to accept them. They treat them like natives," he says. "This further develops their feelings of inferiority."

"Once the community's initiative is aroused, once the community begins developing its own leaders, the North African won't have to be forced with western ideas. They will accept them readily. And once they do, they will throw off the thrall of the past with a vengeance, and their releasing a burst of energy which will astonish every one."

Personality Portrait: Prof. I. Berenblum

Seeking Cancer's Cause

"WHAT am I working on at the moment?" Professor Berenblum echoed the question as he scratched thoughtfully with a penknife at the blackboard in his study.

"I think that the best answer is to say that I am simply carrying on with what I began in 1928. I'm looking for the cause of cancer."

"All over the world research scientists are doing the same thing. We know that there is a 'silent period' when cancer is latent in the organism, but cannot be recognized. In a man this period can be anything up to 30 years, in a mouse it may be only 15 weeks. We're trying to find out why."

"At one time we thought that cancer involved a slow build-up process. In 1941 Dr. Peyton Rous of the Rockefeller Institute and I myself in England, using different methods, concluded that there are two stages in the 'silent' period of cancer. The first stage is quick and the second is slow. The first stage is the 'latent' period, the second is the 'progressive' period."

"Last week's symposium at the Weizmann Institute had much wider scope but was built up around this mechanism. It was a great deal of a symposium as compared to a congress in that we can just play around with ideas—perhaps out of it all will emerge one or two good

questions. If a scientist can find a really good question he's making excellent progress."

Tribute to Institute

The Weizmann Institute for Cancer Research of the International Union against Cancer agreed to sponsor the symposium on the causes of cancer to be held at the Weizmann Institute in itself a tribute to the achievements and prestige of the soft-spoken Head of the Institute's Department of Experimental Biology. The fight against mankind's deadliest scourge has united scientists of all kinds. Twenty of the most famous become members of the two commissions. In 1944 Professor Berenblum became a member of the former body.

He is delighted by the success of the symposium. "We got 80-90 per cent of the people in the world whom we want," he says. "Of course, we all know each other, we have been meeting for the last 30 years at conferences. Something may come of the clash of international scientific knowledge. Today we are 40 years closer to the cause of cancer than we were 40 years ago. Sometimes it goes slowly; sometimes it jumps. In 1932-1936 was a very important period."

Professor Berenblum was born in Bialystok. He left it

at the age of three. In 1906, the year of the notorious pogrom, he lived in Belgium until the first World War broke out and then went to England. After matriculating he went to University where he obtained both M.D. and M.Sc. degrees and elected to go into research rather than to practice. For 10 years he remained at Leeds in the Department of Experimental Pathology. In 1936 he was awarded the Beit Memorial Fellowship at Oxford and became a Research Fellow and Lecturer in Pathology. In 1948 he accepted an invitation to spend a year as a guest scholar at the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, Maryland. Two years later he came to the Weizmann Institute.

Many Contacts

He says that he has never regretted accepting the appointment and is satisfied that his work has not suffered through being in a strange country. Originally he feared that he might be isolated from his co-workers but over the years he found that contacts are easy and abundant. He says that the Weizmann Institute has a high reputation and Israel is not really remote—perhaps people in the Southern Hemisphere may feel isolated. Important research workers come to the Institute. He says that the time: two years ago a non-Jewish Polish Professor spent half his travelling grant and time in Israel.

Professor Berenblum points out that not only the top-level scientists form important friendships abroad; students and assistants also do so. One of his assistants had gone to Boston and her Professor came to visit her in Rehovot.

Recently he came into print to oppose the argument that Israel should give up "pure" research and concentrate on "applied research." "Without basic research we would sink back into a Levantine country," he says bluntly. "Of course we must have applied research as well, but we must develop a scientific tradition in all-important. Especially now that conditions in Israel are normal and Western Europe is not."

In his Department Professor Berenblum has Israel's many origins, including Arabs and non-Arabs, all of whom he rates very highly indeed. Apart from doing research he also trains post-graduate students from the Hebrew University who are studying for their doctorates.

Many Honours

In 1926 he married the sister of Mania Brodetsky and daughter of Joseph Maslowsky, a famous Hebrew poet of Manchester, whom Weizmann described as "a veritable angel" and who was Weizmann's only friend in his early days in Manchester. "It was a great, wholesome Jewish home," Israel's first President wrote in "Trial and Error." "During my first few months in Manchester, the printer and Hebrew poet of Manchester, whom Weizmann described as 'a veritable angel' and who was Weizmann's only friend in his early days in Manchester. It was a great, wholesome Jewish home," Israel's first President wrote in "Trial and Error." "During my first few months in Manchester, the printer and Hebrew poet of Manchester, whom Weizmann described as 'a veritable angel' and who was Weizmann's only friend in his early days in Manchester. It was a great, wholesome Jewish home," Israel's first President wrote in "Trial and Error." 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CARMELIT SUBWAY

Outstanding Engineering Feat

By YA'ACOV ARDON
MUNICIPAL councillors, coalition wrangles, majority votes come and go. The Carmelit subway, now an accomplished fact, will survive them all and remain not only as a fast and convenient means of travelling up and down Mount Carmel, but also as a monument to French engineering skill.

The Frenchmen had no model to copy or adapt. Their creation is as original as a Dior model. The subway of the world's large cities operate on a certain mechanical principle; the funiculars of Switzerland and neighbouring countries on another. The Carmelit subway combines both. "It is a metro if one uses that term to refer to underground trains in urban areas. It is a funicular because the traction of the trains is effected by a cable moved by a winder." That is how the French engineers define their cross-breed of a subway, a funicular and an elevator. The Transport Ministry official who proposed the Carmelit, the funicular of the Carmelit, and the winder of the Carmelit, scored a hit in technological exactitude, but no doubt the phonetics of "Carmelit" are more pleasing to the ear.

Carmelit is not only the only subway between here and Tokyo, but also uses desiccations less plus moderate de transport urbain. Nobody used to going up to the peak of Mt. Carmel by bus or car over the winding roads can help feeling surprised at the shortness of the subway trip. You have hardly settled down in your seat, or on your feet, ready for the experience, and you are already at the next station.

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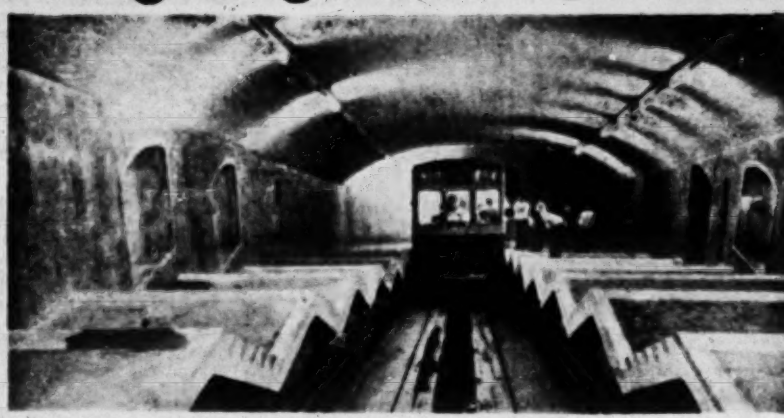
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The Gan Ha'em station in Haifa's new subway, which will be inaugurated on Monday.

The entire trip takes only six minutes, including four intermediate stops of about 20 seconds each. Yet Carmelit moves up or down at an average speed of only 25 k.p.h., and never faster than 30 k.p.h. The distance between the Paris Station at the lower end and Gan Ha'em Station on the top is 1,732 metres, about 1,100 metres more than the whole length of Rehov Herzl between Masaryk Square and Beit Ha-ta'assiya. Were it not for the 270-metre difference in height between the two terminals, a brisk walker could cover the distance in 20 minutes.

World's Steepest

The gradient varies between 25 and 30 per cent, which makes Carmelit the steepest subway anywhere. This has raised some tough technical problems, but has also contributed to solving others. Welcome support for the scheme comes from the force of gravity. It acts, without any charge, on the downhill train and is used to economize on power consumption by pulling the uphill train. Both trains are suspended at the end of a 52-millimetre steel cable, thick enough to set the most nervous passengers at rest. The cable is moved by a winder and fitted with a Citroen gearbox. The power making up the difference between the gravitational pull of the downhill train and the energy needed to raise the uphill load comes from a machine-room (at Gan Ha'em) where the equipment is also French.

Midway between the two terminals, at a steep point where the tunnel widens to double its width, the two trains by-pass each other. When this happens, the passengers hear none of the rumble with which surface or big city subway trains hit their ears. Carmelit rolls softly on rubber-soled wheels. This innovation is now gradually being introduced by the Paris metro. Rubber wheels also eliminate almost all the vibration that makes trains a construction hazard

along their routes, as was demonstrated last week in the Barletta tragedy. Because the average gradient is so steep, Carmelit's French fashion designers decided on stepped coaches and station platforms. This makes the subway resemble the funiculars you see on Swiss travel posters. Each of the two trains consists of two coaches and can carry 400 passengers. But if you miss a train you will have to wait no longer than six minutes for the next one. No waiting in the hot sun, or in the rain and wind; no waiting inside the coach until the driver has sold tickets to every passenger. There will perhaps be queues at token-selling counters until the public gets used to buying several at a time.

Work on the project began on May 17, 1956, when the workers opened at three points what the French call a "fenetre d'attaque" for digging the tunnel inside the mountain. It is now common knowledge that the soft rock encountered in the upper half of the tunnel is to blame for much of the delay and some of the Municipality's financial troubles. Another technical difficulty was excavating the Paris Station below sea level. Pumps laboured round the clock spewing out over 100 tons of water seeping in from the sea every hour.

It is obvious even to the layman that the subway is an engineering achievement of a high order, but its economic wisdom remains to be determined. One element is rightly stressed by the planners: the life expectancy of such a project must be measured in decades and depreciation calculated accordingly. Under the topographical conditions of Haifa, the life of a bus is hardly more than six years, even with the best maintenance. And no one has yet assessed the saving in noise and frayed nerves that results from taking half a million passengers a year off roaring buses on noisy streets.

For the majority of potential commuters who do not live in the immediate neighbourhood of the subway stations, the test of convenience will be the measure of coordination of the subway with the bus and sherry services. In the long run this coordination will decide how many passengers will travel daily by Carmelit.

Usually goods tend to arrive at certain peak periods, notably during the citrus export season. Even with 2,000-3,000 tons the port utilizes all its facilities to the limit, a most unhealthy situation. Most other ports have reserve capacity of at least 15 per cent to allow for quay repairs and for dredging to maintain water depth and maintenance.

Next month work will start on extending the main quay by 525 metres at a cost of about IL7m. Scheduled to take 18 months, the extension will raise cargo capacity by another 500,000 tons. But while during the last citrus season the port handled 8,000,000 cases, which is about its capacity limit, citrus exports are scheduled to rise by 1,000,000 cases each year so that the fruit alone requires another port. The

Haifa Welcomes Ashdod Plan

PLENTY OF CARGO FOR BOTH PORTS

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

IN Haifa port, the decision to implement the Ashdod deep-sea harbour plan at last is welcomed. A few facts and figures demonstrate why Haifa, at present the country's only Mediterranean deep-sea harbour, need not regret losing its virtual monopoly on foreign trade.

The port's present annual handling capacity is about 2,000,000 tons. This year its tonnage will probably reach 2,500,000, but this record is not likely to be repeated without further port development, for it was achieved by a chance spreading of cargoes evenly the year round which cannot be banked on.

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Ashdod master plan foresees its harbour handling 4,000,000 cases by 1965. This is precisely the surplus that Haifa will no longer be able to handle. In ten years' time the plan budgets for 7,000,000 cases.

According to Ashdod's cargo plans, in five years' time the harbour will handle 1,700,000 tons annually, rising to 3,000,000 after another five years. That is the maximum for, bounded by the PEC power station on the north and by Nahal Lakhish on the south, Ashdod harbour will be unable to expand further.

Increasing Turnover

Where does Haifa port come in? During the next five years, until Ashdod gets going, it will have to accommodate the difference in terms of growing cargoes (resulting from the increase of population), growing exports and increasing industrialization, entailing bigger raw material imports and more exports. But even when Ashdod reaches capacity experts predict enough work for both harbours.

Haifa welcomes the Ashdod plan because it knows from its own experience that we must expand our port facilities in advance of expanding industry. It is too late to start when the cargoes pile up in the docks. But the same goes for Haifa's own facilities. The experts say that the extension now starting will not suffice. They point out that the Steel City at Acre will start importing 30,000 tons

of coke and iron ore every month. This alone will raise cargoes by 10 per cent at a single stroke.

At the same time, our exports are growing. Bulk shipments are few, and most of the goods come in small parcels like 300 tons of plate glass, 150 tons of plywood, 300 tons of fruit juice, etc. Exporters steadfastly refuse to have these goods loaded via lighters at the breakwater, because of the damage risk of such double handling. This increases the demand for quay space, as each ship takes only a small quantity of goods although it occupies a berth at which a much greater volume of bulk goods could be loaded during the same time. This situation is rapidly growing acute.

Haifa's position as home port to our merchant fleet will remain unchallenged by Ashdod, because the shipyard and repair facilities will be concentrated in Haifa. But being a home port puts additional strain on a harbour's facilities. Also, no passenger facilities are envisaged for Ashdod in the first stage. Meantime Haifa must find room for the growing passenger traffic.

Finger Pier

All these factors have convinced local experts that the plans for a bulk cargo-handling finger pier at the western end of the port will have to be carried out soon. The pier, to cost about IL12m, is designed to handle over 700,000 tons a year. Beyond that, the port can increase its capacity within the present breakwater limits by another 500,000 tons by moving the oil dock outside. Beyond the 3,500,000 tons thus achieved, only a new breakwater can enlarge the port.

When the port of Ashdod is opened, Haifa's shipping men envisage a division of labour between the two harbours. I.e. Negev minerals to go through Ashdod, and raw materials for the heavy industry in the North through Haifa, to save transport costs all round.

Our shipping men foresee an era of competition between the two ports that cannot but be a boon to our economy.

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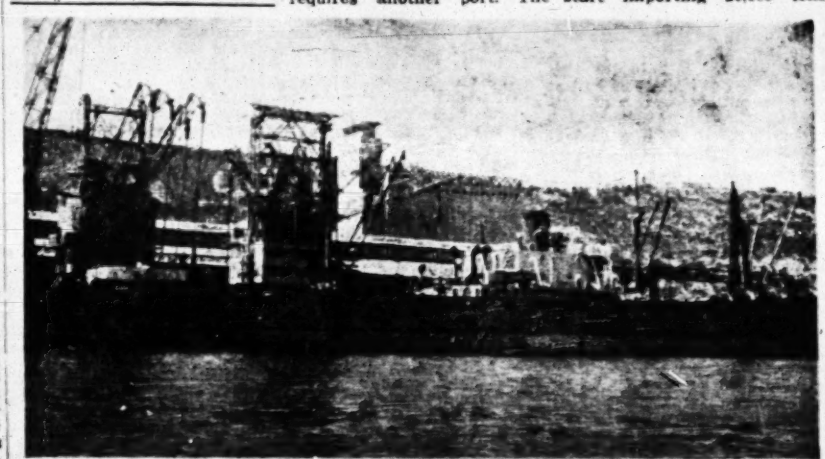
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The Dagon silo's second automatic grain elevator in operation at Haifa port. The silo can be seen in the background. Photo by Muhlstock

Metals Institute Saves Industry Thousands

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A HAIFA man bought a chisel that broke after a few minutes in use. The ironmonger exchanged it with a sour face. "What do you expect, Made in Israel." The new chisel also broke after a few minutes. "Look," the ironmonger said this time, "if you don't know how to use a chisel get someone who does."

Instead of taking the advice, the handyman had a scientific examination of the broken chisel made in the laboratories of the Israel Metals Institute at the Technion. It showed that the chisel had not been properly manufactured, and that the thermal treatment of the metal was faulty.

The chisel did not carry the manufacturer's name, because there is no law to oblige him to do so. Nor does the Israel law lay down any standard of quality. Absence of such regulations is a source of chagrin to the Institute, which does all it can to oblige manufacturers to conform to minimum standards.

The Institute was founded two years ago and temporarily housed in the Aeronautical building at Technion City while its own building is going up there. The Government provided the major part of the funds for the building and operational budget, as well as excellent laboratory equipment, while the Technion takes care of the professional staff and administration.

The research departments are so organized that projects are exploited for the training of Technion graduates and undergraduates in metallurgy.

Our growing diamond industry had always imported from Belgium the thin, specially treated copper disc saws that it needs in large quantities for cutting stones. Recently an Israel metal plant developed a manufac-

turing process that appeared satisfactory. But when the plant asked the Government that saw imports be stopped, the diamond manufacturers objected on the ground that the local saws were slightly warped.

Low Fees

The manufacturer applied to the Institute, which studied the subject and advised him on a thermal treatment process that eliminated the warping. But in the process the saws were discoloured. This was no more than a "cosmetic problem," which the Institute managed to overcome as well. The consultation fee of IL270 will save the country thousands of dollars, and gave a big boost to the local plant.

A manufacturer of steel nuts received a large export order. His nuts are of good quality, but of poor finish: with the limited machinery at his disposal, he was unable to get a straight edge on them. This fault did not worry local buyers, but would not do for

exports. The Institute worked out a process to overcome the difficulty, while averting the need for importing additional equipment that would have cost more than the existing plant. The fee: IL400.

In other cases, the Institute was able to prove by various scientific tests that materials imported from abroad were substandard and that the supplier must bear responsibility for their failure. Whereas the materials used were those stipulated in the contract, the thermal treatment had been faulty. Thermal treatment does to metals what baking does to cakes, but only the specialized equipment and know-how of the Institute could prove that the "baker" had been at fault. The importers received thousands of dollars in compensation.

During the first two years of its operation the Institute collected IL18,000 in fees. As its name spreads through the

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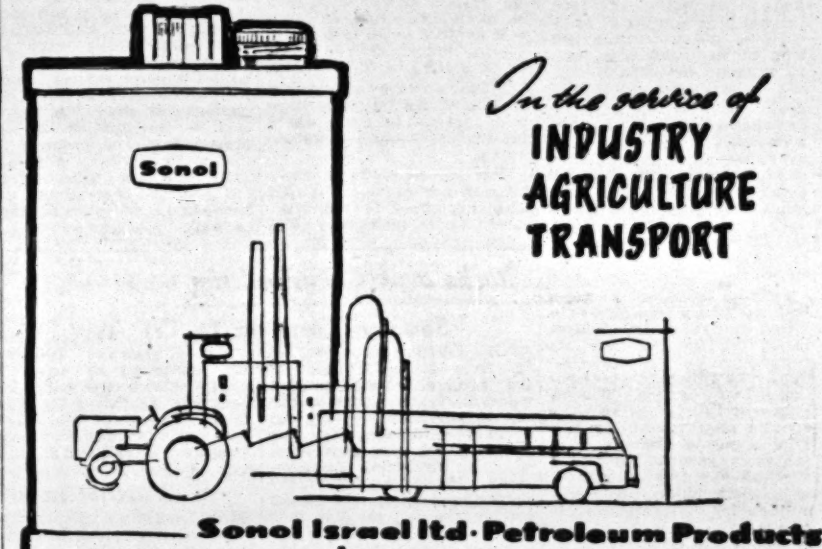
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THE HARP—SINCE ANTIQUITY

By KARL KATZ
Curator,
Israel Museum

THE International Harp Festival that is winding up this week is uniquely auspicious in a land whose main lake is called Kinneret ("the Lyre") and whose Capital was founded by the great Harpist, David.

It is today easier to describe the exact shape of the harp that David played to soothe Saul (I Samuel 16, 23) than to just mention the kind of fruit with which Eve tempted Adam. It is simpler to create Ham-murabi's harp or Tut-Ankh-Amon's psalter, which were strummed nearly 3,500 years ago, than to make stained glass windows like those of the Chartres cathedral, which are not even 800 years old.

All this exactitude in relation to this musical instrument comes to us as a result of the wealth of historical, archaeological and artistic material which has been amassed in the literature and excavations of the Middle East.

The harp (kinnor or nevel) — for our purposes here synonymous with psalter, kithara and lyre, although it is well known that there are differences between these instruments — clearly appears on monuments of 5,000 years ago. In fact, not only is there a precise delineation of the instrument, but actual examples from that early crucial epoch in the civilization of man have been preserved as well.

One of the exciting finds in Sir Leonard Woolley's excavations at the site of Ur of the Chaldees where, as we know, Abraham the Patriarch was born (Gen. 11, 31), was a richly decorated royal harp. One of the earliest representations of a musician is from Mesopotamia and it also dates from the Third Millennium B.C.E.

On a green stone vase from the Second Early Dynastic Period at Elismaya (ca. 3000-2500 B.C.E.), there is a scene representing a religious meeting: a man holding a branch aloft faces a group of musicians, two harpists, a drummer and a very animated trumpeter.

Music seems to have been an important aspect of many ceremonies and rites in antiquity. In religious manifestations the harp was used frequently. During meals the psalter usually was played and in victory celebrations, it was one of the chief instruments which headed the thanksgiving procession to the temple. The use of this instrument was perpetuated in the East by the Hittites and Assyrians. From the many reliefs of marching musicians from these two cultures, one gets the idea that the genesis of the military band may have started with these peoples.

Sculpturally, some of the most interesting examples of seated human harp-players come neither from the land



THREE ANCIENT HARPISTS FROM THE PERIOD OF MOSES AND THE PROPHETS. At left is a terra-cotta figurine of a three-stringed lyre player, Cyprus, circa 18th cent. B.C.E. (Collection of Dr. Theodore Kollek). Centre: large terra-cotta mould-made figure playing a three-stringed lyre, Cyprus, circa 600 B.C.E. (private collection). At right, statuette of an Egyptian harpist of blue glazed-ware 5 cm. in height, a unique example of 18th Dynasty (1550-1350 B.C.E.) statuary (Collection of the Israel Museum, Jerusalem). Photo: Bernheim

of the Pharaohs nor from the Fertile Crescent, but from the Mediterranean world. Some time during the Third Millennium in the Aegean, in the vicinity of Greece, a civilization arose in which the psalter played probably an important role. There are most interesting examples of marble statuettes known as Cycladic figures of harp players. In the Second and First Millennium art of that area, from Crete and Cyprus, a number of harpists can be found, usually participating in religious processions. Finally, classic Greek art preserves superb paintings of harp players. Abraham's native city of Ur, which seems to have been a very musically conscious place, may account in part for the ancient Hebrew love of music. But not only Mesopotamia supported an active interest in music: Egypt, from its beginning, seems to have stressed that art as well.

Harp in Egypt
Harpists in Egyptian art appear in tomb paintings of the Old Kingdom. Flutists, percussion instrumentalists and harp players are often elegantly depicted together with singers and dancers. It appears that music in Egypt fulfilled not only a religious function but a social and pleasurable one as well (since most of the paintings are tomb-decorations provided for the deceased's enjoyment).

Israel, at the crossroads of Mesopotamia, Egypt and the Aegean, consequently was the recipient of the influences of these great civilizations.

Abraham of Ur brought the staid and religious use of music to the Holy Land, and the wandering Semites coming by caravans from Egypt brought the idea of the joy of music with them. On the Beni Hasan tomb paintings showing nomadic "Asiatians" one of the 57 in the group is a harp player.

Period of Moses
It is therefore not surprising to see in one of the few representations of musicians found in Israel of the Canaanite period, and possibly contemporary with Moses or Joshua, a celebration of victory with feasting and music, with a harp player prominently portrayed.

In the Iron Age in Palestine, the harp seems to have been in general use for many purposes. David, of course, is the most famous performer and virtuoso mentioned, but with him, other Biblical personalities must be noted as well: the Prophets used this instrument for sacred reasons and it was played in the temple orchestra. In fact, according to Josephus, there were 30,000 harpists at the dedication of the Temple of Solomon. Job mentions their use at festivities.

It has been suggested that harp music was always gay and because of that the Jews in the Babylonian exile laid their harps away on trees, so as not to entertain their captors. Significantly, the kithara reappears in Jewish art on a coin associated with the joyful victory over the Romans by Bar-Kochba about 135 C.E.

It would appear that after the Crusades, the instru-

ment that so frequently was associated with David and was so often shown in ancient art changed in the hands of European artists. The Near Eastern instrument called in Arabic *Al'ud*, and known as the lute in the western world, was imported by the Crusaders to Europe and became the string instrument which David was shown playing.

France Stops Export Of Erotic Films

By ISRAEL NEUMANN
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — THE 800 distinguished guests, including French and foreign film stars, who were invited this month to a private preview of Roger Vadim's new film "Les Liaisons dangereuses" had the unpleasant surprise of reaching the Colyseum Theatre on the Champs Elysees only to find a hastily written notice, "Prohibition of the film by the authorities" displayed at the entrance to the cinema. Thus was another chapter of publicity written for the film, which has been drastically cut by the censorship and whose export has been prohibited after the Information Minister, Mr. Roger Frey, invited seven other Ministers to a special showing for their advice on the matter. Incidentally, Israel was one of the three countries that had already bought the film before the decision, and had even hurried to pay 100 francs for it in advance, but the sale will have to be cancelled.

Taking great liberties with the original (published in 1782), Vadim transplanted the story into modern times. The libertine becomes a French diplomat, played by Gerard Philippe, who gets a post with a U.N. agency for the development of backward countries through the vengeful woman who inspires the seductions, and whom Vadim marries to the diplomat in order to make the story "more plausible."

Finally, to find a role for his new wife, the Scandinavian actress, Annette, Vadim

transformed the rich and virtuous victim of the second seduction into a poor woman of Danish origin who defends her virtue rather than her dignity, backing up Philippe's claim "there are no impregnable citadels, only badly attacked ones."

If Choderlos de Laclos, a 18th-century society writer, had only known Vadim's shabby seduction can only make us pity him. He remains a man who probably never knew love except "in the form of a game" to be played according to the rules of strategy but never enjoyed. We are almost sorry for him when he plays with his life for so little pleasure. The really abominable character in the film is his wife, excellently played by Jeanne Moreau. She is a real mother.

Why did the Ministry of Information decide to ban the export of this film after its leniency with Vadim's previous pictures and with "Les Liaisons" which was no less daring from the erotic point of view, though perhaps less amoral? The Ministry is under no obligation to justify its decisions, but its spokesmen do not conceal the reasons. They admit the decision was somewhat arbitrary, and explain that the time had come to put an end to a dangerous trend.

French film producers have found erotic or even perverse films a very good investment and are making more and more of them. Those who are concerned with France's cultural influence abroad seem to fear that such films will only strengthen various foreign misconceptions about France and her youth.

Children's Art In Bright KLM Calendar

KLM has produced a remarkable new art calendar, the work of children in 12 different lands, to mark the founding of the company 40 years ago this October. The calendar's year begins on that month.

The paintings were selected in a world-wide competition, the subject of which was "This is My Country". It is the 12 winners (from Holland, India, U.S.A., South Africa, Denmark, Germany, Brazil, Japan, Italy, Surinam, Australia and Mexico) were rewarded with trips to the Netherlands.

The paintings are uniformly interesting, some delightful, even highly skilled—the term "children" evidently means under 18. Anne Blumenfeld of New York, 17, contributed a highly sophisticated painting of New York and the Brooklyn Bridge that would do credit to any professional water-colourist. Goot Grosfeld, 16, of Holland also contributes a sophisticated, if more Fauvist, harbour scene.

Typical Scenes
The selections are typical both of the particular country and its art. From India we have a procession and a rural landscape in one, from Brazil a gay dancer pattern, and from Mexico a festival. The Japanese girl (at 12 years, the youngest) contributes a delightful pattern in muted colours of a laundry scene, drawn from Japanese life. The Danish boy shows a rich and contented landscape.

For us, an Israeli child is obviously missing, particularly when one recalls the excellent and attractive Sonol calendar of children's paintings produced here after a national competition last year.

Spring in the Air

One of the Israel Photographs at the Tokyo Exhibition



"Spring in the Air" by Mr. Paul Gross, a Tel Aviv photographer, is one of the three pictures that won top press acclaim at the "Love for Peace" International Exhibition of Photography which opened in Tokyo this month. Fifteen Israeli photographers are represented at the Exhibition, which has entries from 21 countries, including Austria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Germany, India, Laos, Malaya, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland, the U.A.R. and the Vatican. During the coming year it will go on to Japan's other major cities.

Russian Cameras Boost a Hobby

By ZEEV SCHUL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE masses of shutter-happy camera novices in Israel are being turned into a more select group of semi-skilled amateurs, as a result of this has been to boost business at top-grade photography shops at the expense of the inferior traders, who are now footing the bill for years of indifference.

Although cameras have become a common household article and lighting conditions in Israel are very favourable, the majority of camera owners have come to regard their photographic equipment as some vague investment rather than a tool for practical experiments.

Though this does not imply that the family album has become a less revered show-piece, the joys of do-it-yourself photography have been watered down, mainly by the expense and the uncertain end-results of this hobby. Unless Daddy is way beyond the novice stage, it will cost him considerably less in the long run to have baby preserved for posterity by a professional.

IL15 a Month
The average fan now spends up to IL15 per month for films, including developing and printing. Only the elite goes in for home developing. Purchasing, developing and printing a 35 mm. film, netting about 20 fair pictures, adds up to IL15.00. This still

works out at 375 pruta per picture, but rarely will the far have the luck of more than two or three pictures of a semi-professional rating in any one film.

It is even more expensive for the roll-film type camera owner. These models provide up to a maximum of 16 exposures. If 60 per cent of them are print-worthy, the cost of each rises to 600 pruta.

Those who have, however, survived the initial disappointments have discovered new and rewarding fields in photography during recent years. Provided they can afford it, colour photography comes foremost. The film costs IL15, including development and the diapositives. But prints still have to be made abroad, at IL1.800 each, postcard size.

Most rewarding of all is, however, the quest for a new camera, for our exceedingly well-stocked shops now offer a large range of Eastern and Western photographic equipment. In view of the flooding of the market with Russian-made cameras brought in by immigrants from Poland, Leica and Contax-type Russian models hopelessly outvalue the cheaper box-type or simple reflex models of American and Western European mass production. A brisk trade is reported by a number of shop-owners in the exchange departments.

Simple "boxes" (new) retail from IL3.30 up. Somewhat more elaborate models, including plastic-boxed reflex types with 1.8 lenses, retail from IL42.500. Far superior Russian Leica types, including the "Zorky" were, however, available for as little as IL70 and even less. The first-rate Russian-made "Kiev" including range-finder and a superior 1.1.9 lens, can be purchased for a trifling IL250. The dealers praised the optical precision of the Russian cameras, though admitting that the general mechanism was not the equivalent of the better German makes.

Bargain Prices
One Tel Aviv dealer, a veteran of 30 years in the trade, credited the influx of Russian cameras with raising the standard of amateur photography in the country, since they had enabled many to acquire excellent equipment at bargain prices. Equivalent modern Western-built cameras were at least twice as expensive, he claimed. At the same time, camera fans feel the need for establishing a national club which would enable all within one economic framework to further improve their technique and venture into what many consider a final step in their hobby: the development and printing of their own films.

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Do's and Don'ts for Shutter Bugs

DO NOT shake the camera when exposing — the commonest of faults, and one that cannot be repaired later on. Find out how far you can press the release up to the point where the shutter goes off.

DO NOT keep your fingers in front of the lens — this happens often than you think, and camera-cases have a way of getting in front of the lens too.

DO NOT take the photo just when there's the lovely shadow of a washing line right across your subject's face.

DO NOT pose your subject so that a distant telegraph pole grows out of his head. Keep backgrounds simple. Try a low viewpoint — it keeps the horizon low and figures in front large against the sky. Even box cameras can be kept low, right near mother earth.

DO NOT keep too far away from your subject — you are often disappointed to find your favourite subject so small in the irrelevant surroundings. Get right up and focus accurately. For the box-cameras you can get a proxar.

DO read manufacturers' instructions.

DO try a filter. A yellow or green filter (double the exposure) will bring out the clouds while a red filter (four times the exposure) makes the sky quite black. But use filters sparingly, for they exaggerate results.

DO go over the developed film with your photo-finisher — check your exposure (your exposure meter might let you down). He'll help you clarify other mistakes.

DO adjust your camera in anticipation of what you intend photographing. Even before starting out you can set the speed and f-number, and prefocus for the situation you expect to encounter.

COLOUR SLIDES—TO ORDER

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE concepts of "camera" and "tourist" are twins in most countries. Visitors from abroad go everywhere armed with several rolls of expensive colour film and a spanking new camera. It is indeed the rare tourist who does not want to capture his vivid impressions on film — colour film if possible — both to recall his visit and to bore his friends to death. Some of these rank amateurs, by consistently violating all the rules, sometimes snap pictures which make the professionals jealous.

Since the cost of colour film generally includes free developing of the slides, most tourists reach home before they discover whether they have taken good, average or bad pictures.

And if the latter is true, there is still a solution for the tourists. They reach for a copy of the catalogue published by the Israel Colour Slide Company in Jerusalem and after selecting the slides they want, they order them airmailed to their home.

Upon receipt, they can, if they wish, slit off the cardboard frame containing the trade name, insert the slide into a locally made frame, and call in their friends for an armchair visit to Israel.

The slides cost 35 cents (2s. 6d.) apiece including delivery by surface mail. The price, which is competitive on the world market, is made possible by a government export premium. It costs the amateur about 15 cents to produce each of his own slides — more than half of which don't come out be-

cause of difficult light conditions or because of inferior quality.

The moving force behind the company is Mr. Fritz Schlesinger, a Jerusalem press photographer, who started taking slides six years ago as a hobby. About four years ago, he decided to produce them commercially. Today, the company, which is a partnership, has produced 800 different slides sold locally through nine outlets and exported already to 17 countries.

Slides Improved
The slides are not reproduced by the contact method — a system which loses much detail and clarity — but by actually photographing the slides themselves. This permits better reproductions of colour and much larger screen projections. Through the judicious use

of filters, some slides are even improved in reproduction. Moreover, the company is constantly adding new items, both to keep up with the country's development and to replace "good slides with better ones."

The main customers, of course, are Jewish tourists, who go heavily for landscapes, kibbutz and folk scenes, and new settlements springing out of wasteland. They are followed by Christian ministers who concentrate mainly on the Holy Sites and who use them to illustrate their lectures on Israel, or to add a touch of colour and reality to their Sunday School lessons.

Other orders come from foreign archaeologists and botanists who have more than 50 slides each to choose from. The company is now considering photographing Israel's fauna.

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Pure Poetry from America

SELECTED POEMS 1925-1959
By Stanley Kunitz. (Doubtless.)

A BOOK OF SOUTH AFRICAN VERSES, Edited by Guy Butler (Oxford University Press, 1959)

Mr. Kunitz is an austere poet. Not in the sense that his style is deliberately chastened or dried out; on the contrary, he has a fullness of sound and a richness of imagery that would often seem flamboyant were it not for his scrupulous and delicate technical control. But austere he is nevertheless. He has taken over a quarter of a century for his work to achieve the recognition it enjoys in America, and one can easily see why. There is no little concession to the reader. To read him is to feel oneself eavesdropping — not, indeed, on soliloquy, but on a direct conversation between the poet and his subject-matter.

Mr. Kunitz writes like a man to whom poetry matters immensely: not because of any doctrine about art for art's sake, but because it is the means whereby he makes sense of his experience. "Life," as against "art," is the important thing; but we need art to help us perceive how, in what way and within what areas, life is important. Kunitz writes as a man who has lived intensely and felt his experience deeply. And one senses that his poetry is not so much a record of what he has seen as a record of what he has felt.

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By John Wain

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Mr. Butler has made the best of what there is, and widened the range to include any poet, wherever born, who has spent much time in the Union — even, in one case, allotting three pages to a

minor female poet who never set foot in Africa. Where established South African poets are represented, the policy has been to give preference to poems with an African tinge. (In at least one case, that of P.T. Prince, this has resulted in serious misrepresentation. Mr. Prince is a far better poet than one would think on the evidence of his inert and faccid monody "Chaka".) The total yield from this strenuous reaping is still only dubiously worth making into a book; but it is worth getting if you happen not to possess a copy of Roy Campbell's wonderful poem about giraffes, "Dreaming Spire". (Copyright)

By Paula Arnold

THE NEW GHANA, by J.G. Amamoo. Pan Books, London 1959 16s. pp. 24.

THIS little book, written expressly for a very young Ghanaian writer and journalist, contains a wealth of information. It gives a picture of the country and its people, and is a very realistic and less despairing than the one we get from Richard Wright's "Black Power," where he constantly cries woe and woe because the English have in more than a hundred years not succeeded — according to him, not tried! — to make a primitive agricultural people into something approaching Americans.

There is an excellent introduction, which imprints firmly on our minds the fact that Ghana, which produces half of the world's cocoa, is a country of small peasants; that its most advanced part, the "Colony" in the south, owes more to British influence than to the Northern Territories and the Volta. And that the return of Dr. Nkrumah to his homeland in 1947 was the signal for rebellion, even though the country had already been a responsible government.

In the next chapter — on the great year of 1948 — we note that the Ghana business was a very real and very much increased against foreign traders, especially the Syrians and Lebanese, and we follow Nkrumah on his patient and his more difficult task of the inner life, that is I despair of Ghana. There is not a stanza, not a line, that seems to have been dictated by the wish to write poetry. His loyalty is, first, to the experience he is writing about; secondly, to poetry itself.

Fundamental Experiences His theme are love, death, suffering, time; the whole range of fundamental experiences that make up the business of being human. There is very little topicality, and yet these poems seem to comment very inclusively on the life of our time. The inner life, that is I despair of Ghana. There is not a stanza, not a line, that seems to have been dictated by the wish to write poetry. His loyalty is, first, to the experience he is writing about; secondly, to poetry itself.

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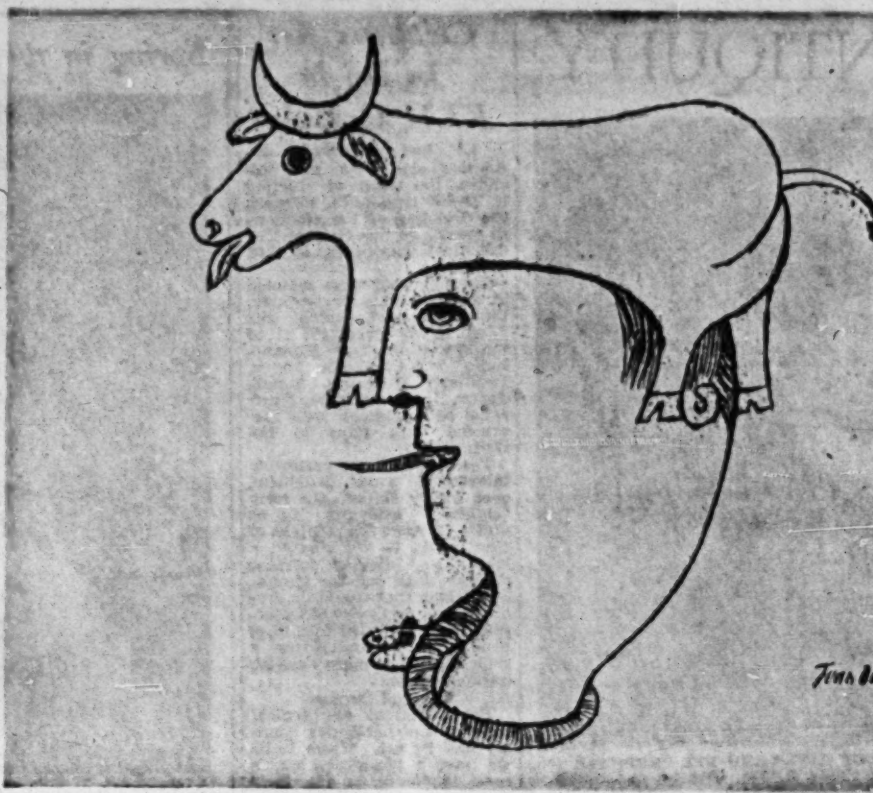
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JEAN DAVID: The Nature of Things
From the artist's exhibition opening at the Jerusalem Artists House tomorrow

Jewish Books In French

THE French literary "season" opened last week with the publication of two novels on Jewish subjects by two young writers, Andre Schwarz-Bart and Susan.

Schwarz-Bart's "Le Dernier Des Justes" describes the significance of Jewish martyrdom during the Nazi occupation of France.

Assolant's "La Route Des Volcans" is a novel about life in a Negev kibbutz.

It seems that this year will be marked by a strong awakening in the field of Jewish publications in France. At least 12 books — translations, original studies and novels — are announced for the forthcoming month. Among them are President Izchak Ben-Zvi's "The Exiled and the Redeemed"; an original study on the Marranos by the French historian Leon Poliakov; excerpts from Ben-Curion's speeches on the relations between the State of Israel and the Diaspora; a selection of short stories by Agnon; and an anthology of poetry by young Israelis.

Among the translations scheduled are "The Kuzari" by Yehuda Halevi; Maimonides' "The Book of Knowledge"; two new volumes of Edmond Fleg's translation of the Bible; and excerpts from the Talmud.

Original studies to appear this year include: the first comprehensive demographic and sociological survey on the Jewish population of Belleville (Jewish district in Paris) by Mrs. Charlotte Roland; a study on Jewish-Christian relations in the early Middle Ages by Bernard Blumenkranz; a study on the Prophet Ezekiel by Prof. Andre Neher; Arnold Mandel's work on Hassidic thought; and other books by the young generation of French Jewish writers. (INA)

Blacks and Whites And one feels that one has already read somewhere almost everything in it. There is Aharon Megged's story about the old man who is heart-broken because his grand-daughter is going to marry her newborn son Ehud instead of Menahem, after a favorite grandson whom the Nazis had killed. The theme is the characters are drawn in blacks and whites without a single new facet to them. Or there is Nathan Shacham's (like Megged, Shacham is a member of the "young guard" of Israeli writers) macabre story of War of Liberation heroism. Again there is nothing new about either the grand-daughter or the heroism of the story, unless, in our twelfth year of statehood, we are to continue celebrating

the fact that after 2,000 years Israel names and settings may be inserted in the same old stories. And if such is the purpose of "Argosy" — sociological or historical — we ought to be told what each issue or the pieces in it are intended to represent or illustrate.

There are some fine poems in the "Israel Landscape Poems" section edited by Shalom J. Kahn. (Perhaps the most consistently interesting feature of the "Argosy" has been the Kahn-edited section of representative Israel poetry.) Isn't it time, however, that the kitschy jargon of most Hebrew-English translations was replaced by a fresh idiom? In a presentation of this sort, where content and ideas are the primary concern, the translator might well follow the example set by the editor-translator of the "Penguin" books of French, Spanish, etc. verse. He makes no attempt to capture the rhymes or cadences of the original, but provides a prosaic translation conveying the sense of the poem.

But for whose benefit, I wonder, does "Argosy" feel it necessary to publish in English the debate between novelist Yehoshua Bar-Yosef and Dr. Ezerion Ben-Shalom, Director of the Youth and Hahaluza Department, on the place of Haskala literature in the Israeli curriculum? Does this debate mean anything to the reader of "Argosy" who knows Hebrew, knows Haskala literature, only from what he has read about it or, at best, from the few pages of translation he may have read, and therefore is quite prepared to take the other fellow's word as to whether or not it must inevitably bore the Israeli student?

New Feature A new feature, the publication of Hebrew translations of English verse side by side with the original — inaugurated in this issue with several translations by Tchernichovsky and Dr. Ben-Shalom of Robert Burns — should prove interesting to many readers. Let us hope that in future issues we will be offered a great variety of the interesting efforts that have been made.

Fully exciting feature of "Argosy" which it strayed in — is "The Song of a Way in the Desert," the poetic scenario of what we are told is Israel's first art film. Written in English and Hebrew by the American-born, Shlonsky Prize-

Rough Journey on the 'Argosy'

By Moshe Kohn

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winning poet, T. Carmi, it evokes in whiplash words the mystery, the beauty, the terror of the desert. We are told that the film — the joint effort of Carmi, painter Yakov Agam, film technician Aryeh Mamush, cartoonist Aryeh Navon and composer Frank Felling — is soon to be shown in Israel. Look forward to seeing it.

But I am afraid that all this adds up to a curiosity shop, a back-river showboat if you will, but hardly an "argosy."

HEBREW ... An original attempt to project the past into the future has been made by Benjamin Galai in the title play of *Sodom City* (Dvir, Hebrew Writers Association, IL2.25). He sees a distant parallel between the destruction of the iniquitous Sodom of the Bible (together with the somewhat less iniquitous Gomorrah) and their counterparts in the present-day containing blocs. Although fearing the eruption that will blow them into nothingness, they threaten each other with destruction. Somewhere on the fringe of this madness stands a small nation pleading with them to retrace their steps before it is too late.

The other plays in this collection are "Pieta," which deals with modern art; "Ma'aseh Bishet Matzot" (A Tale of Two Matzot), which looks back to the reign of Herod; "Avot Uvanim" (Fathers and Sons), dealing with the Sinai Campaign; and "Mishet Hamelekh" (The King's Banquet), an introduction to the Book of Esther.

IN ALHABET ... (On the Beach, Hebrew by Haim Alon, IL2.95) Nevil Shute visualizes the aftermath of a radiological war. The new conditions under which the last survivors have to make their way challenge them at every step and the burden of the tale is how each one of them meets that challenge in his own peculiar fashion. ...

ON May 14, 1948 Moshe Prager was in New York when he saw a notice in the press announcing the sale of blue and white flags in honor of the proclamation of the Jewish State. He joined the crowds converging on the store and, as he came out with a small flag

game force), opener will complete the picture by bidding his short suit or void, implicitly guaranteeing support in all the other suits.

Careful application leads to a high degree of precision. There is a wide range of weapons. Provisions are made for a step-by-step bid (like in the Gerber or Blackwood convention) to designate with one single reply the number of aces and kings; again, in other cases the step response will show general strength plus quality of support in a specific suit (not necessarily the trump suit), describing the said support with far more accuracy than the Culbertson asking bid. The Italian interpretation of Blackwood proper goes so far as to let the asker know the suit of his partner's aces!

This book is expertly compiled by the official coach of the American national team; it reads fluently and clearly and will be found to stimulate thinking. Highly recommended to all students of serious bridge.

K.M. PELLE

How to Make Tricks

THE ITALIAN SYSTEM by E. Kaplan, Signet, 160 pp. 90c. pp. This is an exhaustive study of the b'ling system used by the Italian national bridge team, which helped them to score three victories in three consecutive world championship games. Alfred Perroux, their successful captain, compares the system's intricate working with the machinery of a complex racing car, which for obvious reasons requires expert handling for top results.

The system derives its hard-hitting power from painstaking accuracy. The build-up is artificial; most opening bids are artificial, and so are the rule the first responses, which all serve to ascertain the overall strength of the partnership and tend to compress into one single bid information about both honour-trick strength and pattern. Thus, for instance, under the Roman system a two clubs opening denotes 12-16 points and a 4-4-4-1 or 5-4-4-0 distribution; if partner next bids two no-trumps (an artificial

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BERLITZ-רנליץ
תל אביב ורחוב ב' 42347

Forty-Ninth State

By J.A. Tarobulus

LOST EMPIRE, by Hector Chevigny. Bindford & Bord, Portland, Oregon, 1959. 236 pp. \$3.75.

ONE of the most pleasant literary treats stemming from Alaska's entry into statehood is the reprinting of two fascinating books on how Russia obtained a giant foothold in America, and how, ironically, she gave it up not only voluntarily but with relief. To tell this story the author presents two monody, written in 1818 by Russian, disparate in background, breeding and personality but linked in building Russian Alaska, as Alaska was called.

If any figure in history has a right to turn over in his grave and balefully say "I told you so," that man is Nikolai Resanov whose tragic life is told in "Lost Empire". Aristocratic, ambitious, he found the historical role he craved in building an empire for Russia, stretching from Alaska to California. How he almost succeeded in an absorbing story whose scenes shift from the courts of Catherine the Great to Japan and San Francisco where he fell in love with the daughter of the Spanish commandant.

Home Economics in Noam

By Hadassah Gillon

SHELLA, the District Home Economics Adviser, lifts a tomato dramatically into the air. With two slashes of a knife, she cut off the unattractive markings.

"Now, friends, remember, don't use your good tomatoes. Use the rejects (but not rotten) that you won't be able to sell at the grading station. Put them aside when you are collecting in the fields. Cut away the bad parts and the rest is ideal for tomato puree — as long as the tomatoes are red."

The 20 women in the club-room chattered approvingly. Younger women translated into Arabic for their older neighbours. Children were given tomatoes as toys with which to play. A baby was put to the breast to suck. The Lachish village of Noam was having a lesson in home economics.

Noam is an immigrant moshav lying east of the Beersheba road. From the window, the women could see the Hebron foothills of Jordan. All of them had come from Morocco, so had come from the Atlas Mountains, others from Casablanca.

Some were young and fresh with the sophisticated look of the city, others were timid farm girls, their children clinging to their skirts uncertainly; toothless old women smiled knowingly (they had quite made up their minds that their age-old method of drying tomatoes in the sun with flies to give the extra taste could not be bettered); some had almost become old-timers in their wanderings from moshava to city, to moshav; but a few were beginning to have the busy, efficient look

Khrushchev Family

MRS. Emily Lodge, who is accompanying the Khrushchev family on their American tour, said that the Soviet Prime Minister's wife, Nina, is serene, relaxed and "very considerate of her husband."

Mrs. Lodge, tall, blonde wife of Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, United States resident representative to the United Nations, thinks that the Khrushchevs, with their son, Sergei, married daughters Rada and Julia — appear to be a very close family.

They are not formal at all and Mrs. Khrushchev is "a definitely sort of the nucleus of the family." Mrs. Lodge told reporters, she added that she thought the Khrushchev women were nicely dressed. All wore high heels at times.

The grandmotherly First Lady of the Soviet Union, asked to see the inside of some private American homes and is especially interested in kitchens. (Reuters)

of the moshavim. They had all come together to share a common problem — how to use up the tomatoes which were being rejected and dumped.

Shella (Rachel Peled) is well known throughout Havel Lachish. She used to be the administrative secretary of the area, was one of the first to go into the office in the early days when Lova Eliav was organizing Lachish from Ashkelon, and went with him to Kiryat Gat and was a key figure in the administration for a year.

Two years ago Shella decided suddenly that her work in the office was no longer what Havel Lachish needed most. The women in the moshavim needed teaching of elementary household functions, how to cook, how to sew for their families, how to manage their money, how to bring up their children in short, how to make their families happy in their homes on the farms.

The immigrants who find it hardest to adjust to the strange new life of rural Israel are the women. They have to make "homes" for their families on inadequate budgets, and they have to learn the elements of home economics.

If Shella's lesson results in the women of Noam using tomatoes that would otherwise be dumped, they have begun to learn the elements of home economics.

The immigrants who find it hardest to adjust to the strange new life of rural Israel are the women. They have to make "homes" for their families on inadequate budgets, and they have to learn the elements of home economics.

A serious old lady said that she couldn't use candle-wax for sealing her bottles because she kept kashrut. A lively conversation followed in which Shella assured this lady, this time in Arabic, that the rabbi had agreed that candle wax was kosher in Israel. The old lady said, "No, candle wax is not kosher. She remained obdurate until Eliza said she would give

Appreciation: Rebecca Lehmann Doctor of Ben Shemen

ONE year after the death of Dr. Siegfried Lehmann, the founder of the Ben Shemen Youth Village, his wife, who from the very beginning had stood beside him as a faithful helper, followed him to the grave.

Dr. Rebecca Lehmann-Klavanska — "the Doctor" — as she was called by children and adults alike — in her white physician's smock always full of life, humour, and the friendliest approach to every detail, big and small, was an inseparable part of the Youth Village.

Rebecca Klavanska grew up in Kovno. At the beginning of World War I, her family was deported to Russia, where she finished her medical studies. After the war she returned to Kovno. This was a time when thousands of Jews who had come back from Russia with no means whatsoever lived in the greatest misery and most deplorable conditions and the fight against hunger, dirt and illness needed more hands than were available.

Young Dr. Klavanska put herself to work and her activities led her to the "Kovv-Kinderhaus" (Children's Home) established by young Berlin doctor, Siegfried Lehmann, whom the Lithuanian Ministry for Jewish Affairs had persuaded to come to Kovno to save the souls and bodies of the hundreds

of Jewish orphans and homeless children who were roaming the streets without hope for a future.

Their common work, which led to perfect marriage, resulted in a wonderful husband-and-wife team, whose work for and devotion to Jewish children culminated at the Ben Shemen Youth Village.

Despite her strenuous work as a physician to the hundreds of children of the Youth Village, Dr. Lehmann-Klavanska saw her main task in helping her not-always-healthy husband in his demanding tasks and giving him the courage, care and strength to carry on. As Professor Benitov described her in his monograph on Ben Shemen, she was "the utterly selfless helpmate." Very modest, she always kept in the background.

With the death of Dr. Rebecca Lehmann-Klavanska, a great chapter of the history of Ben Shemen has come to an end. The house of the Lehmanns, the village's spiritual centre for so many years, is closed.

But the Lehmanns have left a great heritage behind them. Let us hope that the seeds of love, understanding and pioneering work which they planted in the hearts of thousands of pupils, educators and friends, will grow strong and healthy roots and keep their memory alive.

Diary Of A Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

DECIDE after much thought to enter the competition. Have always been a very careful driver indeed, partly out of a wish to preserve my own life, and partly out of a belief that there are a right to the road, even cyclists. (Feel this tolerance most strongly when riding a bicycle.) Have never run anything over and always slow down to allow the transit of — sheep, donkeys, hedgehogs, cats, dogs, children, porcupines, hens, cyclists and other wildlife that use our highways. Have always to bear in mind that my children, though they would be contemptuous of my contemplation of human life, would never forgive me if I reduced the animal population by so much as a field mouse.

A POLICEMAN who accepts a lift to work agrees with me that as a driver, women are less frequently involved in accidents than men. He even quotes statistics to prove it. He feels they have more regard for human life and are less reckless. He says that women are naturally more cautious and always demand to know exactly where they are going. They are never ready to take a chance, he adds with some bitterness. Ask him if this is not a good thing and he says it is excellent — in a driver.

THUS encouraged, I apply to the Local Council for a form to fill in. Feel sure there must be some form or other. The Local Council knows nothing about it. I protest that it has been in all the papers for months, giving them as a registration form. They are very sorry but think it is only a newspaper story. Someone who has dropped in to pay his taxes says he has been in the man at one of the café taking names, but the café proves equally ignorant. Tell myself it is not important, the petrol station will be sure to know. They are not. I have heard of no such scheme. They promise to let me know if any relevant papers arrive. They ask why I do not inquire at the Local Council. Would write to the Committee for Road Safety whose idea it was in the first place, but they have protected themselves against any such inquiries by carefully omitting their address from their announcements. I write to the Touring Club but get no answer whatever from them. They probably think it is presumptuous for anyone in Nahariya to own a car at all.

IN all innocence, resolve to ask the Traffic Police when I take the car for a test. They are most likely to know as they are concerned with road safety. Maybe they even sponsor the contest. A friend warns me not to expect any amenities there as they all have a deep

seated aversion to women drivers and after spending some time with them am of the opinion that it is true. Probably, like my son, they think women drivers an offence against Nature.

CONSIDER the possibility that having been crossed in love is a pre-requisite for employment there, but dismiss this as prejudice. Repeat modestly what the policeman told me, but this only antagonizes them further and they say "Ahi! But he was not a traffic policeman, was he?" implying that if I invented the conversation I should at least have made it authentic. Determine not to give his name in proof or they might have him drummed out of the Force. When I mention my request for information they send me contemptuously from window to window, at the same time making it clear that they regard it as a product of the disordered female imagination. I continue to drive carefully nevertheless. That'll teach 'em!

WE have found that when all kinds of problems occur that can easily be solved with a little foreknowledge.

Clear the Air: For example, if you are having friends or family to stay with you over the holidays, and because of limited space your living-room will have to be your bedroom for a while, it will be a simple matter to clear the room of smoke and stuffs. As bedtime, you will dip a towel in vinegar and hot water (equal parts of both), wring it out, then walk about the room, waving the towel about. You will then have the room fresh for sleeping in within a few minutes.

Easy with the Glasses: If you are just about to serve drinks to your guests and find that some of your glasses have stuck together, don't force them apart — they are sure to break. Just put them in warm water, and then pour cold water into the glass stuck inside.

Soft Your Water: If you are late with preparing dinner — remember, salted water boils much faster than plain water. Save time (and gas) by using salted water for cooking your vegetables. (It is good to know this, too, when needing water in a hurry for cleaning purposes.)

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Israel at Marseilles Fair

By Hadassah Bat Haim

THE "Foire de Marseilles," an annual event, opened on September 12. It is supposed to display goods produced by countries bordering on the Mediterranean, but other countries are represented as well, including Holland, Germany, Vietnam and the Ukraine.

The first pavilion the visitors encountered is the Israel stand. This correspondent visited the Fair on the day after the opening, and while others were still putting the finishing touches to their displays, our pavilion stood there stark and sparsely decorated to receive visitors. Although it is small, it cannot be overlooked, owing to its position. Visitors kept crowding into it and making inquiries and the two people in charge were kept busy all the time.

The goods are well displayed in the two show windows with a vitrine inside. The items range from eggs and orange juice to postage stamps, jewellery, dolls, ceramics, table sets and knitwear. Large photos further show pipes produced in Migdal Ashkeion and other heavy equipment.

A well-produced brochure, published by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in Jerusalem, gives further information. M. KATZKE

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CONSIDER the possibility that having been crossed in love is a pre-requisite for employment there, but dismiss this as prejudice. Repeat modestly what the policeman told me, but this only antagonizes them further and they say "Ahi! But he was not a traffic policeman, was he?" implying that if I invented the conversation I should at least have made it authentic. Determine not to give his name in proof or they might have him drummed out of the Force. When I mention my request for information they send me contemptuously from window to window, at the same time making it clear that they regard it as a product of the disordered female imagination. I continue to drive carefully nevertheless. That'll teach 'em!

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The United Jewish Appeal Women's Division, which is today winding up a two-week study tour of Israel, received a thorough briefing on housing development in Beersheba. This is the fifth time that a survey group of women-leaders of the U.J.A. is visiting Israel, to study the progress made in absorption and welfare activities. American women have contributed \$21,000,000 to community campaigns since 1946. The tour is led by Mrs. Jack Goodman of Indianapolis.

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The Artist Feels at Home

By Hadassah Bat Haim

FEW of the well-known personalities who have stayed at the Dan Hotel in recent years have ever received more telephone calls, personal messages, bouquets of flowers, or welcome than Mrs. Lisa Shapiro, who returned recently for her fifth visit in four years.

The American painter, whose love of people and interest in the country have endeared her to many here, returned to Israel in 1954 to exhibit her works at the Bezalel Museum at the invitation of its late director, Dr. Narkis.

Since then she has been spending three out of four months of every year here. "I never actually leave," she says, and when she does, her contact with the country is no less real because her duplex apartment in New York (right opposite the Metropolitan Museum of Art) serves as her home. She is an art student or El Al airline hostess during stopovers.

An interesting-looking woman with high cheekbones and Nordic features, Mrs. Shapiro, who never had an art lesson, began painting by chance 14 years ago. She turned to this medium when she became dissatisfied with writing in Russian as a means of self-expression and began experimenting with colours she had developed herself. She is unable to describe her technique, will admit only that it involves a mixture of oil, ink and hot and cold water, and is quite concerned about not being able to duplicate a colour or standardize the process because "nothing is the same the second time anyway," she declares.

Her works now being exhibited at a one-woman show in New York will shortly be sent on tour to all parts of America by the American Federation of Arts. Since her contact with Israel and her subsequent interest in reading the Bible and Jewish history, she has added to her subjects, which she characterizes as dealing with the world of today, portraits of Job, Jeremiah and Moses.

Her painting several years ago of a mother embracing two children under the slogan "We need help and we can't wait" was reproduced on hundreds of posters for the fund-raising of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies in America. She later sold the original for \$15,000.

Married for the past 21 years to Dr. Mortimer F. Shapiro, a New York neurologist, Mrs. Shapiro never discusses either her paintings or medicine at home, although her husband shares her interests. Only three of her own paintings adorn their eight-room apartment.

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Honey for a Sweet New Year

By Molly Bar-David

APPLES and Honey are symbolically and traditionally served on Rosh Hashana for a sweet year of abundance. And if ever our produce gave promise of such a year, certainly the bumper crops from the bough and apiary are wonderful fulfillment. Our apples this year are as good as those I enjoyed as a child in Canada, and the rich flow of honey from the hives this year is the most aromatic, golden nectar ever. One should use it generously all year round, not only because no sweet is finer than the sap of orange blossoms, but also because its flavour and perfume are matched by its qualities as a health food.

Measure for measure, honey provides more energy than sugar, but its greatest plus lies in the fact that it is so easily assimilated, and as such should be much more used. Use it uncooked as a spread — wonderful with toast or hot breads or pancakes. Serve it to sweeten fruits and cereals. It is delightful if slightly warmed. And honey is, superb in drinks of all kinds, whether for parties or hot beverages.

Spend A Pleasant Evening Pleasant company and good music ensure a delightful evening. But how often does it happen that comes midnight, your guests get hungry. VITA'S baked beans heated in the can and served on toast are just right for that midnight snack. (Advt.)

Mix honey with chopped nuts or fruits or cottage cheese or peanut butter for exciting sandwich fillings. Serve on ice-cream or desserts as a sauce, and substitute it for sugar in frozen desserts. For subtle flavours you can also substitute honey for half the sugar in jellies, jams, preserves and conserves, and cook a little longer than usual (or add a little pectin if you are making a jelly).

In confections, honey may be used instead of corn syrup, so often called for in candy recipes, using only half the amount of honey to substitute for syrup.

Anyway here are some different honey treats to serve throughout the festival season instead of the usual brown honey cake.

Honey Coffee Cake Prepare your favourite yeastcake dough and put to rise as usual. After it has come to the general double size, roll out to thickness of about a centimetre and let rise again. Then prick the top with a fork, brush with melted butter and sprinkle with the following mixture which has been creamed together:

1 1/2 cups coarsely chopped nuts, 2 cups flour, 3 tps. baking powder, 1 tsp. salt, 1 egg beaten, 1/2 cup honey, 1/2 cup milk, 2 tps. melted butter.

Add the nuts to the sifted dry ingredients. Combine the

beaten egg, honey, milk and melted butter (or margarine) and add to the first mixture. Stir until the ingredients are just moistened. Bake in a greased bread pan in a moderate oven (350° F.) for 45 to 50 minutes.

Caramels No candy is as good as the homemade varieties. Caramels especially are in a class of their own when prepared in your own kitchen.

2 cups sugar, 1/2 cup honey, 3 cups milk, 4 tps. butter, 1/2 tsp. salt.

Dissolve sugar and honey in a cup of milk, cook and stir to the soft-ball stage. Stir frequently. Add a second cup of milk, cook and stir to the soft-ball stage again. Add remaining milk and the butter and salt. Cook until the firm-ball stage, stirring constantly. Pour into a buttered pan and when partially cooked, mark into squares.

Honeyed Apple Rings This is a superb dessert, especially suitable for Rosh Hashana.

4 cooking apples, sliced thickly, 1/2 cup margarine or butter, 2 tps. honey.

Wash and core four medium apples. Heat fat until melted and then mix in the honey. When mixture is sizzling, cut apple rings directly into skillet. Do not let rings overlap. Just cover bottom of pan as they must be fried quickly and carefully. Baste hot fat over top of rings while frying, to brown lightly. With pancake turner carefully remove to serving plate.

Honey Bars 1/2 cup margarine or butter, 1/2 cup honey, 1/2 cup sugar, 1 egg, well beaten, 1/2 tsp. baking soda, 1/2 cup sifted flour, 1/2 tsp. baking powder, 1/2 tsp. salt, 1 1/4 cup quick-cooking rolled oats, 1/2 cup shredded coconut, 1 tsp. layer cake,

When chocolate is melted, blend well with rotary beater. Vigorously stir about three tablespoonsful of the hot mixture into two eggs which have been slightly beaten. Mix thoroughly and then combine with the mixture in the double boiler. Cook over simmering water, stirring constantly. After about two minutes, when slightly thickened, remove from heat; place in a bowl of ice and beat frosting until of spreading consistency. This is a little work but well worth the effort for an unforgettable frosting for this

vanilla, 1/2 cup chopped nuts. Cream shortening, sugar, honey until light and fluffy. Add egg and blend. Sift flour with soda, baking powder and salt; add to creamed mixture. Add oats, coconut, vanilla and nuts. Spread in greased pan and bake in moderate oven (350° F.) 20 to 25 minutes. When cool, cut into bars.

Honey Chocolate Cake 1/2 cup butter, 1/2 cup sugar, 1/2 cup honey, 2 eggs, 2 cups flour, 2 tps. baking powder, 1/2 tsp. salt, 1/2 cup milk, 2 squares chocolate.

Melt chocolate and butter over slow fire and put in mixing bowl. Add sugar, honey, milk, eggs, and flour sifted with the baking powder and salt. Beat until smooth. Bake in two layers at about 375° F. Fill and frost with favourite frosting about 20 to 25 minutes, icing (the following one is delightful).

Combine in top of double boiler and place over simmering water:

1/2 cup sugar, 2 squares (8 oz.) chocolate, cut in pieces, 1/2 cup honey, 1/2 cup milk, 1/2 cup margarine, pinch of salt.

When chocolate is melted, blend well with rotary beater. Vigorously stir about three tablespoonsful of the hot mixture into two eggs which have been slightly beaten. Mix thoroughly and then combine with the mixture in the double boiler. Cook over simmering water, stirring constantly. After about two minutes, when slightly thickened, remove from heat; place in a bowl of ice and beat frosting until of spreading consistency. This is a little work but well worth the effort for an unforgettable frosting for this

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JOHNNY GREEN—OR TOMMY STOUT

animals. One of them, a distinguished veterinarian from England, Miss Silverman, did something about it. She constituted in London the Society for Animal Welfare in Israel (S.A.W.I.). The Chief Rabbi of the United Kingdom is one of the eminent patrons of the Society.

SPCA Membership
The Society for the Protection of Animals, Jerusalem, relies entirely on subscriptions and donations; life membership costs IL50 and annual membership IL6. The Hadassah Medical Organization helped by providing 50 old dressing-gowns which protect the dogs in the Shelter from the worst rigours of the winter. It is hoped to establish a model animal dispensary, which will serve

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